This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

No 21

Sir Henry Jardine

Gough Add.s Islands
8° 91.

v. 16

RAISING THE "CLAMEUR DE HARO."—An unusual circumstance has just taken place at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Midvole Road, Jersey, in connection with the induction of the Rev. J. J. Muir, the newly-appointed minister of the church. A dispute had occurred, and an attempt was made to prevent the service taking place. A padlock was placed upon the gate, but this was removed. The church was filled to witness the ceremony. A sermon by the Rev. R. Taylor, of Camberwell, was followed by the induction charge, which was given by the Rev. G. Carlisle, Moderator of the London Presbytery. At this stage of the proceedings one of the trustees proceeded to the aisle, and knelt down and raised the "Clameur de Haro," which consists of the utterance of the following sentence:—"Haro, Haro—à mon aide mon prince! On me fait tort." This [illegible]

NEW SCHOOLS IN JERSEY.

THIS neat building has just been completed for the Central Schools of the parish of Gronville, in the island of Jersey. The foundation-stone was laid on Easter Monday, 1855, by his Excellency Major-General Sir Frederick Love, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the island. The ground plan was furnished by the architect of the Committee of Council on Education. The front elevation is due to Mr. Philip Brée, the architect, under whose direction the whole work has been completed. The stone used in the rubble-work is a blue sienite from a quarry in the neighbourhood; the quoins, dressings, and bell-gable are of white granite; and the jambs and mullions of the windows are of Caen stone. The work has been executed in a solid and substantial manner by the contractor, Mr. F. J. Hodel. The site is elevated and extremely well chosen, commanding a view of the fertile plain of Gronville, bounded on the left by the high ground on which stands the far-famed "Prince's Tower," and which stretches out into the sea as far as the bold promontory crowned by the old castle of "Mont Orgueil," and on the right by the channel which separates the island from the neighbouring coast of France, the clear outline of which is distinctly seen.

The plan of the building comprises two lofty and well-ventilated school-rooms, with class-rooms attached; and a master's residence, with courtyards, playgrounds, &c. The whole has been erected at a cost of £1200. The number of scholars already amounts to 120, with a prospect of still greater increase.

The parish of Gronville is situated at the eastern extremity of the island, and contains a population of about 3000 souls. There are a few families of resident gentry, but the greater part of the population is composed of small farmers, mechanics, and fishermen.

At La Rocque, in this parish, the French landed, on their invasion of the island, in 1781, under the command of the Baron de Rulecour; and in the churchyard a modest sepulchral monument marks the resting-place of the British soldiers who fell in attacking the reserve left at La Rocque by the invaders, the main body of which had gone on to St. Helier, where they were defeated and taken prisoners by the British and island troops under the command of the young and brave Major Pierson, who fell at the moment of victory.

MEMOIRS *of the late* ROBERT CARTERET, *Earl of* Granville, *hereditary Bailiff of the Isle of* Jersey.

THE father of this nobleman was one of the last British worthies. His own merit raised his family to the honours of the peerage. The Carterets of St. Ouen,

in the Isle of Jersey, though distinguished by no other titles than their valour and their loyalty, issued from an ancient race of Norman heroes. The annals of the little spot whither they had been transplanted for several centuries past, make an honourable mention of their glorious deeds, which recommended them to the favour and confidence of the monarch victorious in the fields of Agincourt, and the sceptered Tudors. They have filled for many generations, the first civil employments of Jersey, and the people revered them as their protectors and their defenders.

The administration of my lord Carteret in Ireland, ranks him among the most beneficent governors that ever ruled over that nation, who still hold his memory in the highest veneration. He was the friend and patron of the Swifts, the Addisons, and all those geniuses from whom the reign of queen Anne derives, perhaps, a glory more permanent than from the transient splendour of her victories. His talents, his public virtues, and his eminent services both to the state and the house of Brunswick, engaged George I. after his accession to the British throne, to raise this nobleman to the dignity of an earl. George II. made him one of his principal secretaries of state; and he presided 'till his death, with equal success and reputation in the councils of that sagacious sovereign, whilst the English fleets and armies gave laws to the universe. He was a fine gentleman, a polite scholar, and a great statesman: with him arose and died the glory of the Carterets.

The late earl, his only son and successor, was rather deficient in his intellects; fond of low company, profuse, fickle, and debauched. Though he had travelled in France, that country celebrated for elegance of manners, and brilliancy of dress, imitated by all its neighbours, lord Carteret appeared constantly in the mean garment of a groom or a coachman, shunning his equals, and rioting in taverns with pimps and prostitutes. The conclusion of his inglorious amours, was a Fleet marriage with one Molly Paddock, a woman of vile extraction, bold, loose and vulgar. She was the superintendent of a bagnio when his lordship began an acquaintance with her, and though the charms of her person were no more attractive than those of her mind, (being coarse, short and clumsy) he gave her the preference above the stal[illegible]es of this seminary of anti-vestals. His noble parent, who had done every thing in his power to reclaim him from disgrace and infamy, on receiving intelligence of a match that reflected an indelible reproach upon his family, disowned and abandoned him; allowing him merely what was necessary for food and raiment. With this scanty pension, lord Carteret could not afford long to drink Burgundy and claret to excess: his creditors' impatience being worn out, and the bailiffs growing troublesome, he threw himself within the verge of the court of green cloth, with his wedded dame. It does not appear that she was faithless to him after marriage; and if she could not behave with dignity, at least she appeared with decency. My lord walked regularly every day four or five hours in the mall of St. James's park, and now and then joined conversation with servant-maids, street-walkers, and needy adventurers: no gentleman was ever seen with him, thinking it beneath them to associate with such a character. He wore commonly a large coachman's hat, with the flaps down, a jockey striped waistcoat, and his garters below his knees.

When he had money enough to invite three or four hungry parasites to dine with him, they remained in his lordship's company 'till about one o'clock, that he went to bed, scarce ever sober. He spoke French fluently, but was in other respects extremely illiterate as he never read any thing but the jockey's calendar. He lived eight or nine years in this contemptible indolence and obscurity.

After the death of his father, he resided chiefly at his country seat in Bedfordshire; where he entertained all the grooms and jockeys of the country, without any change in his dress and manners. The jolly countess survived but a little time her additional title and fortune. He seldom attended the house of peers, and when he came to London, it was to diversify his amours, always in the humble and despicable class of chamber-maids and women of pleasure.

In him is literally extinct the lustre of his family, of which he was the last. He had been long sunk into oblivion, and dead to the polite world, before he paid the last debt to nature.

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL, JERSEY.

in the Isle of Jersey, though distinguished [illegible] ence above the fal[illegible] [illegible]es of this [illegible] by no other titles than their valour and [illegible] noble parent their loyalty, inflicted from an anci[illegible] of Norman heroes. The ann[illegible] little spot whither they had [illegible] planted for several centuries [illegible] honourable mention [illegible] deeds, which recom[illegible] favour and confid[illegible] victorious in the [illegible] the feptered [illegible] for many [illegible] ployments [illegible] vered the [illegible] defenders [illegible]

The [illegible] terest in [illegible] beneficiaries [illegible] that na[illegible] the high[illegible] and p[illegible] and al[illegible] of qu[illegible] more p[illegible] splendor [illegible] his pub[illegible] vices bo[illegible] Brunswick [illegible] accession to [illegible] nobleman to [illegible]

II. made hi[illegible] ries of Hab[illegible] death, wi[illegible] in the cou[illegible] whilst th[illegible] laws to [illegible] tleman, [illegible] man; [illegible] of the C[illegible]

The l[illegible] except Cress[illegible] for, was [illegible] fond of lo[illegible] debauched [illegible] France, the [illegible] gance of [illegible] dress, imitat[illegible] Carteret appo[illegible] garment of a [illegible] ning his equ[illegible] with pimps an[illegible] clusion of his [illegible] Fleet marriage [illegible] a woman [illegible] and vulg[illegible] of a bag[illegible] acquain[illegible] charm[illegible] tive [illegible] Boot[illegible]

[illegible] MUTINY RELIEF[illegible] [illegible]etter from the Relief Committee [illegible] the distresses of the sufferers by th[illegible] "The public will be glad to learn that £10[illegible] relief requested by the Agra Board. had been vote[illegible] mittee before the date of their application, so that [illegible] letter was dispatched the funds for which they had been at their disposal."

THE REVENUE.

—	The YEAR ended Dec. 31, 1857.			QUARTER ended Dec. 31,		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,464,352	..	1,154,023	5,590,018	..	612,15
Excise	17,472,000	..	601,778	4,769,000	..	47,00
Stamps	7,269,223	951	..	1,761,000	..	77,00
Taxes	3,104,020	..	1,006	1,361,000	5,000	..
Property-tax ..	15,137,997	..	890,425	808,437	..	615,02
Post-office ..	2,992,000	122,848	..	810,000	62,000	..
Crown Lands ..	273,654	..	11,203	82,000	..	4,00
Miscellaneous ..	1,677,096	705,990	..	725,707	529,865	..
Totals.. ..	70,390,342	829,789	2,658,435	15,907,162	596,865	1,385,18
		£1,828,646 Net Decrease,			£788,319 Net Decrease.	

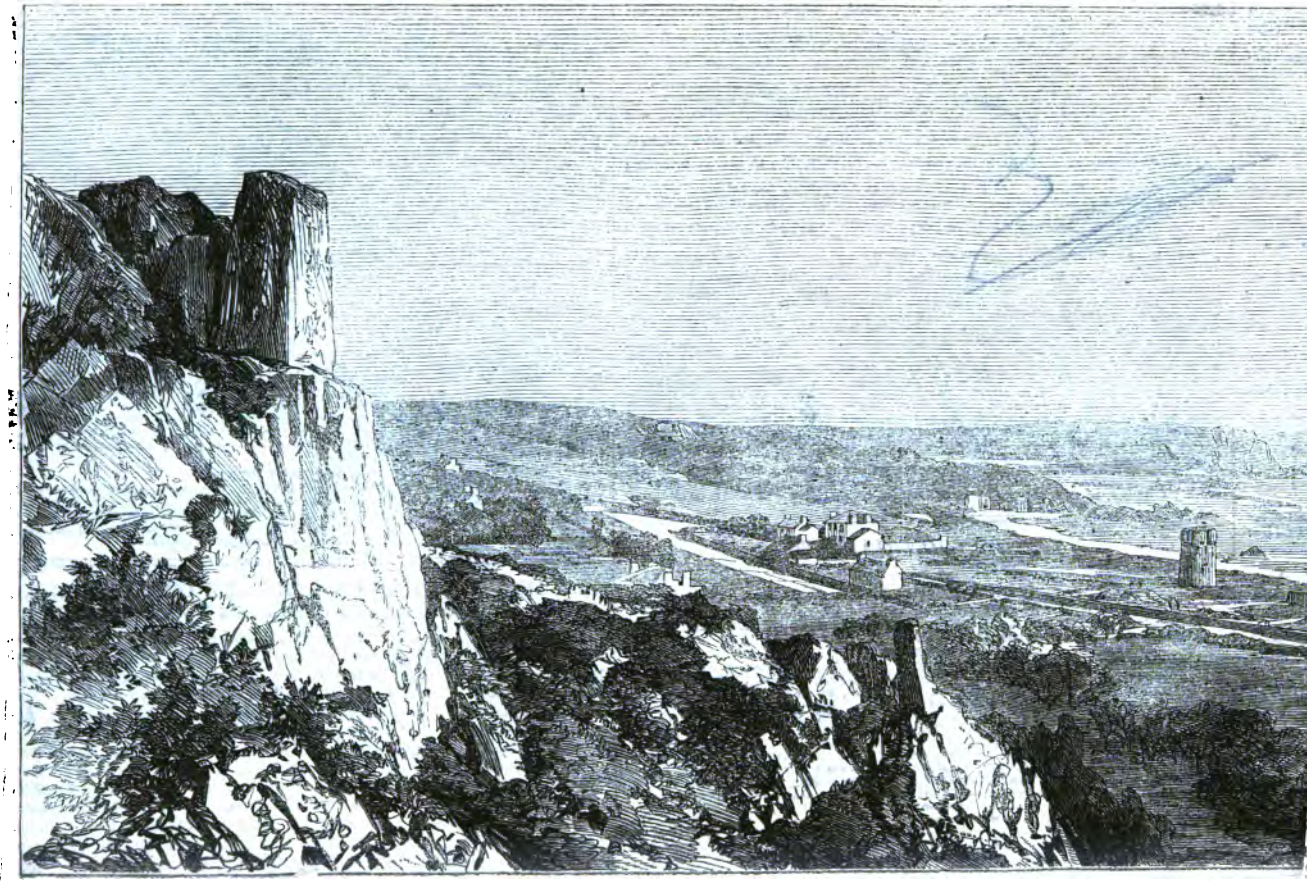
MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that a full average business has been transacted in the Consol Market, both for Money and Time, prices have suffered som[illegible] extensive fluctuations, arising chiefly from the failure of a leading membe[illegible] of the Stock Exchange for a considerable amount, and some large sale[illegible] having been effected for Money. In the early part of the week Consol[illegible] for Account touched 94½; but on Wednesday they fell to 93⅝, from which latter point, however, they have since rallied to nearly their highest quo[illegible] tation. At the present moment there are several features calculated t[illegible] produce higher prices. In the first place, the stock of bullion in the Bank of England has increased to over £11.000,000; and the latest return fron[illegible] the Bank of France shows a supply amounting to £10,800,000. These amount[illegible] involve a steady and, possibly, important reduction in the rate of dis[illegible] count. The Bank of France has lowered its quotation to 5 per cent; bu[illegible]

[illegible] May sales at Tattersall's. The celebrated Althorp hunts[illegible]n, Charles King (father to Harry King, the first whip to the [illegible]een's hounds), died not many weeks before him. The old man [illegible]ipped into Dick Knight, and, on his retirement, hunted the [illegible]tcheley hounds, with Jack Wood as first whip. He had not been at [illegible]e cover-side for some time past; but he retained all his old recollec[illegible]ns of the Pytcheley's days, when he, and Lord Althorp, Sir Charles [illegible]nightley, and Mr. Cook, were all young together, and was always [illegible]oked up to as the great Northamptonshire authority on the subject. [illegible] Mr. Johnson is to bring twelve of the late Mr. H. Stebbings' mares [illegible] the hammer at York on Monday, as well as Camphine, the dam of [illegible]erfection and Precious Stone, and a yearling sister to the latter. Old [illegible]. Bennett, the conqueror of Harkaway, at Liverpool, well nigh twenty [illegible]ars ago, will also be put up, with Confidence and several others. [illegible]uring 1857 no less than 219 blood yearlings were sold, of which 111 [illegible]ere fillies. The combined average for the three previous years was [illegible]20 guineas on 204; but money became tighter, a reaction set in, with [illegible]e failure of Greenfinch, Knight of Kars, &c., and the average sunk [illegible]is year to 97½ guineas. The prices range from 500 guineas to [illegible] guineas, and ninety-nine were sold for 50 guineas and less.

[illegible] The old Berkshire have had a very bad scenting month, and, in [illegible]ct, we never knew scent so variable everywhere. In Pembroke[illegible]ire, for instance, it was capital nearly up to Christmas day, and [illegible]en for a couple of hunting days the hounds could do nothing. The [illegible]ottoms of some covers are also so dry that hounds can hardly speak [illegible] fox when he has been gone half a minute. The old Berkshire, [illegible]ever, in spite of all these drawbacks, had a capital thing on Fri[illegible]y, with an afternoon fox, from Becket osier-beds, across the park [illegible]arly to Longcot, and so to Coles Pit. Up to this point it was slow [illegible]unting, and then succeeded forty minutes very fast from Coles Pit to [illegible]aringdon Grove, where it was all Clark and his whips could do to [illegible]p the hounds [illegible] doubt. The time was 2 h. 40 min., and the dis-



terest—about twelve millions
past deficits, since we find t
hat sum on the part of the ho
elligence at hand from New
he exchange for bankers' bill
to 4½, and silver 1 to to 1⅛, p
ount of capital in the hand
continue bullion shipments
ought £76,000—making a to
0,000 notes had been commen
t they would not receive the
ney Market here continues
demand is steady, at the ann

	Per cent.
bills	2½ to 2¾
bills	2½ to —
s' bills	2½ to 2⅝

parative sense the transact
rate, both for Money ane Ti
r; nevertheless, considerin
eek, the market has continu
been tolerably firm in price.
tors of the Bank of France
4½ per cent. At Amsterda
other parts of the Contine
the rates in the leading cities

	Bank Rate per cent.		Open Market per cent.
..	4½	..	3¾
..	6	..	6
..	4	..	2¾
rt ..	3	..	3
am..	3½	..	3½

erstand that the India Cou
March, April, and May, bills
00,000 per month. They wi
nd Madras.
arcels of gold have been sent i
s been withdrawn for export
demand for which is active,
Mexican dollars 60d., per oun
dend of the National Discoun
.
have been invited for the
s of the Government of the c
ting of the St. Katharine Doc
, free of income tax, was decl
day the dealings in Home Sto
r per cent. Consols left off
d New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅝
105⅝ ⅞; Ditto, Debentures,
s, 24s. to 27s.; and Exchequ
ay the market was very flat :-
Reduced and New Three per
per Cents, 105⅝ ⅞; Rupee Pap
Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 23s. pr
day; sales of stock, however

ST. BRELADE'S BAY, JERSEY, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY SUTTON'S PANORAMIC LENS.—

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

ISLAND OF JERSEY:

CONTAINING

A COMPENDIUM OF ITS

ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY

History;

A STATEMENT OF ITS

POLITY, LAWS, PRIVILEGES, COMMERCE, POPULATION, AND PRODUCE;

A SURVEY OF THE

Public Buildings, Antiquities, and Natural History;

TOGETHER WITH SOME DETAIL RESPECTING

THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INHABITANTS.

BY W. PLEES,

MANY YEARS RESIDENT IN THE ISLAND.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Southampton:

PRINTED BY T. BAKER,

AND SOLD BY HIM IN LONDON, AT NO. 18, FINSBURY PLACE, (SOUTH.)

SOLD ALSO BY LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN, PATERNOSTER ROW; AND J. HATCHARD, PICCADILLY; AND BY THE BOOKSELLERS IN JERSEY.

1824.

James. Maidment.

COUR ROYALE DE JERSEY.

REMONTRANCE de

Jean Joseph de Fenis de Rohan-Rohan, Prince et Duc de Rohan-Rohan, Prince et Duc de Soubise et de Ventadour, Duc de Danville et de Monbazon, Prince d'Epinoy et de Maubuisson, comte souverain de Fénis, Marquis de Tourondel, Ventadour et d'annonay, comte d'Evereux et de Montauban de Saint-Géran; administrateur général de l'ordre du Saint-Sépulcre de Jérusalem et président du grand conseil de l'ordre de Malte, Grand-croix de plusieurs ordres, &c., &c.

Lequel, très humblement remontre.

Que né dans le Bas Limousin, il y a conservé son domicile et habite tantôt *Corrèze*, tantôt *Tulle* et parfois *Brives*.

Qu'il se maria dans sa jeunesse avec une descendante de l'antique et noble famille de Pignol des comtes d'arche de Tulle-mais qu'il eut le malheur de perdre son épouse en l'année 1823.

Le remontrant avait conservé sa viduité et vivait solitairement dans un petit domaine débris d'une fortune autrefois considérable, mais que la première révolution française avait détruite, lorsque des amis lui firent apercevoir que la possession de son rang et de ses titres lui donnait l'espoir fondé de pouvoir faire un second mariage offrant des avantages pécuniaires; qu'ayant, en effet, pensé à suivre ce conseil, il en fit part à un M. Baron de Saint-Lys avec lequel il se trouvait en rapport en sa qualité d'administrateur général de l'ordre du Saint-Sépulcre de Jérusalem et de président du grand conseil de l'ordre de Malte, desquels ordres M. de Saint-Lys était un des officiers; que connaissant ainsi ses dispositions à se remarier, M. le Baron de Saint-Lys lui fit part vers le milieu de l'année 1853, d'une occasion de réaliser ce dessein, parcequ'une dame d'origine française, mais qui habitait dans une des îles anglaises de la Manche désirait, étant de son côté veuve, se remarier avec un grand Seigneur.

Par suite des questions qu'il lui adressa sur cette personne, le Remontrant fut assuré par le Baron de Saint-Lys, qu'il avait la certitude de la disposition où se trouvait cette dame de l'accepter pour Epoux; cela ne faisait aucun doute d'après les pourparlers et correspondances qui avaient eu lieu à ce sujet entre le Baron et les amis et chargés d'affaires de cette même dame.

Ceux-ci étaient alors, déjà, au nombre de trois, ils se nommaient 1°, M. le comte Henri de Bonneval ; 2°, M. le chevalier Achille-Ambroise ; 3°, Mme. la comtesse de Bonneval sœur du même chevalier Ambroise. Ce comte de Bonneval quoique n'étant pas alors *personnellement* connu du remontrant, ne lui était pas étranger, vu qu'il remplissait les fonctions de secrétaire du grand chapitre de l'ordre du Saint-Sépulcre et de Malte.

Une correspondance s'engagea donc touchant cette union, entre M. le Baron de Saint-Lys et le remontrant. Le remontrant n'y dissimula pas que quelque brillante que lui parût être la proposition, il ne croyait pas pouvoir l'accepter ; d'abord, parce qu'un personnage honorable, M. de Saint-Anthoine négociait pour lui, à Paris, un autre mariage fort important en second lieu, parceque le premier pas à faire étant d'après M. le Baron de Saint Lys, d'aller, lui, remontrant, en Angleterre, afin d'y être présenté à la dame dont il s'agissait, ledit remontrant pouvait difficilement quitter ses affaires pour entreprendre un aussi long voyage ; d'autant moins qu'il n'avait pas la faculté pécuniaire de l'entreprendre ; et enfin, que, vu l'état réduit de sa fortune ; il ne pouvait risquer la perte des dépenses de ce voyage dans le cas où après que les parties auraient été mises en présence, il arriverait qu'elles ne se conviendraient pas, soit d'un côté, soit de l'autre.

A ces épanchements d'un cœur honnête, le baron de Saint-Lys se hâta de répondre, (par suite de la correspondance existante entre lui et le chevalier Ambroise à l'égard de cet hymen) que la dame le désirait si vivement, que l'on insistait plus que jamais auprès du remontrant pour qu'il se décidât à aller en Angleterre ; Le baron le pressait donc avec plus d'instance encore de venir le rejoindre à Paris, puis de l'accompagner à Jersey.

Il est bon d'expliquer que l'on disait la personne désireuse de devenir princesse, (car on avouait que c'était son but) être âgée de 35 ans, être chanoinesse et vicomtesse et être sortie de noble souche ; on assurait qu'elle était remplie d'attraits, de vertus et d'amabilité ; puis qu'elle possédait une fortune considérable que l'on détaillait ainsi :

1° 500 mille francs de capitaux placés à un intérêt très élevé par l'habile direction du chevalier Ambroise ;

2° Seize mille francs de fermage provenant d'immeubles, situés en Normandie ;

En totalité, on élevait le revenu de cette dame à au delà de 50,000 francs.

Or, M. le baron de Saint-Lys, d'après les assurances de M. le chevalier Ambroise et de M. le comte et de Mme la comtesse de Bonneval, affirmait au remontrant que la vicomtesse, que l'on ne nommait pas encore, entendait assurer audit remontrant, dans le cas où quoique plus jeune que lui, elle le

précéderait dans la tombe, une annuité ou douaire de 12,000 francs; puis le quart de toute sa fortune mobilière en toute propriété.

Et les intermédiaires si zélés de l'union projetée, ajoutaient que cette fortune, déjà si belle, s'accroîtrait bientôt de plusieurs millions, en raison de la part revenant à la même dame, dans la succession d'un oncle maternel qui avait amassé au-delà de l'Atlantique une fortune immense.

Certes, le tableau était séduisant, et pourtant ce n'était pas tout.

L'épouse que l'on pressait le remontrant de prendre, était placée à la cour de France d'une façon heureusement exceptionnelle. Des deux sœurs qu'elle compte, l'une baronne et l'autre marquise, la dernière est la belle-sœur de l'un des plus hauts dignitaires de l'Empire—le duc de Bassano, grand chambellan de Napoléon III, fils de l'ancien compagnon et ami de Napoléon Ier. (alors M. Maret) et à ce titre en possession des faveurs du souverain actuel des Français—Et la duchesse de Bassano, dame d'honneur de l'Impératrice Eugénie, n'était pas moins bien en cour ; en sorte que par ce canal, le remontrant pouvait obtenir les plus magnifiques emplois en France, à commencer par celui de membre du Sénat que seul le nom illustre de Rohan était bien propre à lui faire obtenir.

Enfin, une sénatorerie fructueuse serait ajoutée au titre pour en soutenir l'éclat ! Elle ajoutait : " Prince, je vous ferai avoir " une ambassade. Oui, vous serez ambassadeur." Et en caressant, son fils *Albert* elle lui disait : " Tu seras un des se- " crétaires de l'ambassadeur. Nous brillerons tous les trois " dans une cour étrangère."

Malgré les séductions d'une perspective autant propre à éblouir, le Remontrant hésitait encore à quitter sa paisible retraite, et il ne rougit pas de le répéter, il n'était pas en position d'entreprendre un aussi dispendieux voyage, ni d'en courir les chances, eût-il possédé les fonds nécessaires. Mais, M. le Baron de Saint-Lys reçut de M. le chevalier Ambroise la déclaration que cet obstacle n'en était pas un, attendu que la Vicomtesse voulait supporter seule tous les frais de déplacement, voyage et séjour..... Le remontrant dut donc, vu sa confiance en M. le Baron de Saint-Lys, se fier à la promesse que celui-ci lui faisait que, quoi qu'il pût survenir, ledit Remontrant ne serait susceptible d'aucuns frais quelconques, et que la dame provoquant son déplacement, les prendrait tous à sa charge, aller et retour. On lui disait que ce serait chose toute naturelle l'hymen se faisant, et que si le mariage ne pouvait convenir à l'une ou à l'autre des parties, le coût du voyage ne serait pour la Vicomtesse, qu'une bagatelle insignifiante en raison de ses richesses.

Cependant, quoiqu'ayant consenti à faire le voyage, le Remontrant cherchait (on était alors en Octobre 1853) à retarder

son départ, parce que ses intérêts exigeaient sa présence, non seulement près de ses propriétés que la grêle avait ravagées; mais, en outre, parce qu'il était appelé à Sarlat pour le recouvrement d'une créance importante; et, parcequ'enfin sa santé était alors assez mauvaise. Il écrivait donc au Baron pour obtenir un délai. Mais, autant il y avait de tiédeur de sa part, autant de l'autre côté, il y avait de l'ardeur et de l'impatience de le voir arriver. Les lettres les plus pressantes étaient donc, de Jersey, écrites à M. le Baron de Saint-Lys; et cela incitait ce gentilhomme à multiplier au remontrant des missives où il dépensait toute son éloquence afin de lui démontrer combien il était lui, remontrant, peu soucieux de son bonheur, en ne se hâtant pas d'aller trouver la femme charmante qui devait embellir le reste de son existence, et qui faisait, pour le recevoir, les plus grands préparatifs dans sa somptueuse demeure.

Entraîné par ce prestige et par ce vieux point d'honneur qui ne permet pas à un Rohan de reculer, le remontrant se mit en route au mois de Janvier 1854; il quitta Tulle, malgré un rhume tenace; mais il avait trop compté sur ses forces et la rigueur de l'hiver venant empirer son état, car tout le pays était déjà couvert de neige; (elle tombe de bonne heure en Limousin), il fut forcé de s'arrêter, d'abord à Brives, durant plusieurs jours; puis, ensuite à Limoges, pendant une semaine encore; après quoi il se remit en route sans être rétabli, et n'arriva à Paris qu'au commencement de Mars.

Là, il fut obligé de se mettre au lit, et de le garder au moins une semaine, mais grâce aux prescriptions du médecin et à de bons soins, il se rétablit.

Aussitôt que le remontrant put le faire, il informa le Baron qui était à son château de Busancy, de son arrivée à Paris et de sa convalescence. M. de Saint-Lys le rejoignit quelques jours après.

Ce fut alors que le remontrant apprit par M. de Saint-Lys le nom de la dame dont on lui avait fait mystère. Elle s'appelait d'Aiguillon et appartenait, disait-on, à la famille des Ducs d'Aiguillon. Elle était dans l'année de veuvage d'un très-riche capitaliste qu'elle avait épousé par intérêt. Le remontrant fut aussi informé que les personnes qui représentaient la Vicomtesse à Paris, étaient le Comte et la Comtesse de Bonneval chez lesquels il fut reçu à merveille. Ils déclarèrent prendre dès ce moment, le Prince sous leur égide, ajoutant que la vicomtesse par l'intermédiaire du chevalier Ambroise leur frère et beau-frère, les avait chargés de pourvoir à tous ses besoins, de l'entourer de soins et que le Comte l'attendait depuis longtemps pour l'accompagner à Jersey où le chevalier (M. Ambroise) avait préparé pour eux des logements, &c., &c.

Des affaires exigeant que le baron de Saint Lys restât à

Paris, il engagea le remontrant à le précéder à Jersey sous l'escorte attentive du comte Henri de Bonneval. Le remontrant accepta et M. le comte de Bonneval porteur d'une bourse pleine d'or, ayant été à l'Hôtel du remontrant faire la demande de sa note, il l'acquitta, en sorte que les deux voyageurs laissèrent la capitale de la France, le 23 Mars 1854 et se dirigèrent sur Jersey.

Le remontrant fit le voyage agréablement et sans s'occuper de la dépense, puisqu'il avait été convenu qu'il y resterait étranger.

A l'arrivée du bateau qui les débarqua en cette île, le chevalier Ambroise se présenta et exprima au remontrant combien il était heureux de faire sa connaissance. Il l'emmena ainsi que son beau frère, chez lui, (du moins le remontrant le croyait), et ils y trouvèrent toutes choses disposées pour leur réception.

Là, le chevalier expliquant qu'il était l'ami intime de madame d'Aiguillon, comme il avait été l'homme de confiance, le confident, l'agent de feu M. Lallemand, il renouvela au remontrant la description des avantages de toute nature que lui procurerait l'union dont il était enchanté d'être l'intermédiaire. Et M. le comte De Bonneval renchérissait encore sur toutes les qualités de la future, en manifestant l'espoir qu'il réussirait aussi bien dans cette seconde négociation qu'il l'avait fait dans celle du précédent mariage de Mad. d'Aiguillon qu'il connaissait depuis sa jeunesse. Le comte racontait que ce mariage lui avait donné de la peine, et que si elle avait épousé le riche M. Lallemand, c'était parce qu'il avait usé de la grande influence qu'il exerçait sur ce dernier qui, quoiqu'il aimât les écus, ne contractait qu'un hymen purement sentimental, vu qu'à cette époque, la vicomtesse n'avait pas fait les héritages recueillis par elle depuis, et conséquemment n'apportait en dot à M. Lallemand que ses charmes augmentés de deux jolis petits garçons.

Le déjeûner fini, le chevalier quitta les voyageurs et alla prendre l'heure de la vicomtesse pour les lui présenter. Puis, au moment fixé, il vint les chercher tous les deux et madame la vicomtesse les reçut dans un salon richement garni en leur prodiguant toute l'affabilité dont (lorsqu'elle le veut) elle est susceptible.

Le même soir, car c'est le soir que l'on dîne chez madame d'Aiguillon, les voyageurs allèrent prendre ce repas et la vicomtesse en fit grâcieusement les honneurs. Le remontrant trouva dans ce petit palais le confort et le luxe compagnons ordinaires de l'opulence.

Il s'y vit en compagnie d'une demi-douzaine de jeunes garçons et filles, appelant *tous* la maîtresse de la maison *maman*; mais on lui expliqua que quatre d'entre eux appartenaient à feu M. Lallemand et étaient issus d'un autre mariage,

la vicomtesse n'ayant pas eu avec lui d'enfants, et on disait en minaudant, car la dame n'accusait que 35 ans, que le défunt avait été presque toujous invalide depuis leur union.

Ce fut ainsi que le remontrant connut que les deux jeunes gens appelés *Albert* et *Alméric* étaient provenus d'un premier mariage de madame d'Aiguillon et non de son second avec M. Lallemand dont les quatre enfants demeurant avec elle avaient eu pour mère une demoiselle Turquet de Senlis, appartenant à une des familles les plus honorables et les plus riches de la contrée.

Le remontrant, qui avait cru rencontrer une *simple* veuve en rencontrait donc une *double*. Et il découvrait aussi que son premier époux s'appelait M. *Jean* tout court.

Ce ne sera pas ici hors de propos de signaler l'existence d'un certain orgueil chez une personne s'appelant Mme. *Jean*, d'abord, et Mme. *Lallemand*, ensuite, mais qui, avant de s'être procuré d'Allemagne le titre de Vicomtesse, se faisait appeler Mme. d'Aiguillon. Cela était poussé un peu loin puisqu'elle faisait aussi appeler ses fils, *Albert* et *Alméric*, D'Aiguillon et non *Jean* comme leur père.

Jusqu'à ce brave M. Lallemand lui, ancien marchand à Rouen, qui se laissait faire et appeler à son tour d'Aiguillon...

Cette fierté vient au surplus expliquer chez la femme qui l'éprouvait le désir de devenir *Princesse*. Et cela donne la clef de toutes les intrigues que nous révélons; cela explique chez l'ambitieuse, l'engagement par elle pris de supporter toutes les dépenses de voyage et autres du mari qui la doterait de ce titre *Princesse* dont elle savourait à l'avance la possession. En effet, lorsque le remontrant lui offrit et son cœur et sa main, et lorsqu'elle voyait sur l'autel déjà s'allumer les flambeaux de l'hyménée, elle ne put s'empêcher de dire: "*Mes* " *sœurs étaient orgueilleuses d'être l'une* BARONNE *et l'autre* " *Marquise*, Je leur damerai le pion: Je serai *Princesse*."

Et dans les illusions de cette prochaine élévation, *Madame Jean* achetait le velours, l'hermine et autres ornements propres à la confection du *manteau de Cour* avec lequel elle se voyait déjà aux Tuileries éblouissant les regards des courtisans!.....
" L'impératrice Eugénie faisait-elle remarquer en ouvrant " l'almanach de la Cour, n'a pour ses *dames du Palais* " que deux *Marquises*, deux *Comtesses*, deux *Baronnes* et " une *Vicomtesse*, toutes de *nouvelle noblesse*. J'y ajouterai " une *Princesse* et dont les armoiries seront vieilles comme la " monarchie française. Mon blason contiendra les armes de " France et de Navarre, d'Arragon, de Bretagne et de Milan, " de Lorraine, &c., &c., avec cette devise si hautaine:

" Roi ne puis
" Prince ne daigne
" Rohan suis."

Les fils de Madame d'Aiguillon sont charmants. Le remontrant les prit vite en affection. On sut plus tard en profiter. Leur mère avouait qu'elle voulait leur voir parcourir de brillantes carrières. Or, leur nom, *Jean*, eût été trop plébéien ! l'un devant être, grâce au Duc de Bassano, *attaché d'ambassade*, l'autre devant être page de l'Empereur et militaire. Voilà pourquoi on leur avait fait prendre le nom d'Aiguillon. Le remontrant s'empressa donc de répondre à la suggestion qui lui était faite de gratifier chacun de ces jeunes gens de l'un de ses titres ; en conséquence, M. le baron de St-Lys lui fit signer une lettre dans laquelle le remontrant autorisait dès-à-présent M. *Albert* à prendre son titre de prince d'Epinoy et M. *Aimméric* à prendre celui de duc de Danville. M. le baron de Saint Lys a fait son droit ; il a été maire ; il entend parfaitement les affaires et il s'en vante avec raison ; il crut donc devoir réclamer du remontrant un autre titre pour le cas où le premier écrit ne serait pas valable ; ce fut le testament du prince où se trouvait ce paragraphe :

" Prenant en considération les soins *filiale (sic)* que mes " bien-aimés Louis-*Albert*-Jean d'Aiguillon, et Eugène-*Al-* " *méric*-Jean d'Aiguillon m'ont podigués depuis *plusieurs* " *années*, voulant leur en témoigner toute ma gratitude d'une " manière stable et à toujours, je leur lègue et les charge et " convie de prendre et de porter de mes noms de famille ceux " de Danville et d'Epinoy, pour addition à leurs noms patroni- " miques avec les titres qui s'y rattachent, observant pour " le puîné, de porter celui d'un rang inférieur. Je désire " que dans leurs armoiries ils portent l'un et l'autre un quar- " tier de l'écu de mes armes. Je lègue à *Albert* d'Aiguillon ma " montre d'or à répétition, et à *Aimméric* d'Aiguillon mon " épée à poignée d'or, j'institue M. le Baron de Saint-Lys " résidant au château de Busancy pour mon exécuteur testa- " mentaire."

Le remontrant est depuis 1847, administrateur-général, grand maître ordinaire et chef des ordres réunis de Malte et du St.-Sépulcre et Président du grand conseil de ces ordres.

Cette haute fonction donne à celui qui en est investi le pouvoir de conférer la chevalerie.

Les dames sont en général exclues de cet ordre ; mais on y a introduit une exception à l'égard des Princesses de la famille royale et aussi des Princesses de la famille de Rohan comme étant issues de maisons souveraines.

D'après cela, la future Princesse de Rohan était appelée à devenir membre de l'ordre ; ce fut donc avec une grande joie qu'elle reçut du remontrant, *la croix pectorale du Saint Sépulcre*.

Cette croix se porte suspendue à un ruban rouge moiré.

Toutefois, les nominations faites par les grands officiers de l'ordre, doivent être confirmées par le Saint-Siége ; mais cette

confirmation intervient toujours ; elle n'est que de pure forme ; seulement, il faut payer à Rome, à la chancellerie, le *droit de passe* qui est élevé et dont le nominateur est responsable.

Madame d'Aiguillon avait acheté en Bavière un diplome de chanoinesse de l'*ordre de Sainte-Elizabeth*, d'où est provenu le titre de vicomtesse duquel elle se faisait habituellement qualifier. Le ruban est bleu et un bijou y est attaché. Combien ne parut-elle donc pas flattée lorsque l'homme qui allait bientôt la rendre *princesse*, lui passa autour du col le ruban rouge moiré auquel se trouvait appendue la *Croix pectorale* de l'ordre du Saint-Sépulcre ?

Ce bijou est magnifique. Apporté de Paris ainsi que le ruban, par le Remontrant, il les avait choisis dignes de celle à laquelle il les avait destinés, et il les avait payés en conséquence.

M. Achille Ambroise, en galant chevalier, fit remarquer que les couleurs bleue et cramoisie des deux rubans, séparés par l'albâtre du sein qu'ils ornaient, offraient la brillante image de l'arc-en-ciel.

(On sait que M. A. Ambroise est membre correspondant de l'Institut *(historique)* de France).

La mère, allant appartenir à l'ordre de Malte et du Saint-Sépulcre, le fils (M. Albert) souhaita d'en être aussi membre. En conséquence, le remontrant lui délivra un diplome de chevalier et le jeune homme ne tarda pas à en promener le ruban dans les rues de St.-Hélier.

A son tour, M. Achille Ambroise déjà décoré d'un ordre créé en Turquie par une sultane Validé, éprouvant une grande envie d'être chevalier de Malte et du Saint-Sépulcre, le remontrant ne voulut pas en refuser le diplome à l'officieux ami qui était un anneau si puissant de la chaîne fortunée qui se tissait. M. Ambroise reçut donc à son tour du remontrant un diplome semblable à celui octroyé au jeune Albert.

Non content encore, M. Ambroise obtint du remontrant un ordre germanique. C'était l'ordre noble des quatre Empereurs d'Allemagne qui avait été mis à la disposition du Prince par le *grand-prieur* de l'ordre, le duc Charles de Rohan-Rochefort son cousin.

Ainsi, M. Ambroise avait droit sous une infinité de rapports au titre par lui assumé de chevalier . et on sait maintenant pourquoi une telle collection de rubans décorait sa poitrine. Certes, on ne pouvait soupçonner le simple maître de langues dans un individu ainsi chamarré de décorations.

M. le comte de Bonneval paraissait peiné que le remontrant ne le comprît pas dans la dispensation de ses faveurs. Celui-là, vu qu'il était déjà *chevalier, fut fait commandeur* des mêmes ordres du Saint-Sépulcre et de Malte.

Mais revenons aux faits plus immédiatement relatifs à l'union projetée.

On avait chez Mad. d'Aiguillon pour le remontrant, toutes les attentions, toutes les prévenances imaginables. On le promenait dans un bel équipage à travers les rians vallons et les collines fécondes de l'île; les dîners qu'il prenait chaque jour chez sa future étaient excellens et les vins auxquels elle faisait personnellement honneur pour le forcer à sortir de sa réserve, étaient de bon choix; le soir, les causeries étaient animées par la verve de la maîtresse de céans; on faisait de la musique &c, &c. Bref, c'était une continuité de séductions!... Et alors même que rentré chez M. de Bonneval, le remontrant n'eût pas été sous le charme des plus douces espérances d'un avenir tout de félicités, M. de Bonneval et M. Ambroise prolongeaient ses illusions par le tableau des béatitudes que l'hyménée lui réservait!!

Aussi, enchanté et fasciné, le remontrant ne souhaitait-il qu'une chose: c'était l'accélération des démarches indispensables à faire en France et dont s'était chargé M. de Saint-Lys, pour réunir tous les actes de l'état civil, tous les documents héraldiques propres à établir le nom, le rang et les différens titres, dignités et qualités du remontrant.

Et il fallait la nécessité de sa présence à Paris afin d'y aider personnellement M. de Saint-Lys dans ce travail, pour que le remontrant s'arrachât aux douceurs de cette existence!! M. le comte de Bonneval, l'un des témoins du futur mariage, resta ici; mais M. Ambroise fut chargé d'accompagner le remontrant en France. Ils partirent de Jersey le 17 Avril 1854.

Arrivés à Paris, son compagnon le plaça dans un logement voisin de la demeure de sa sœur, Mme la comtesse de Bonneval: et cette dame fut chargée de veiller à ce qu'il ne manquât de rien; et, en effet, l'aimable gardienne ne laissa pas écouler un jour sans l'aller visiter, à moins qu'il ne lui évitât ce déplacement en allant chez elle.

(On a depuis sa rupture avec Mme. d'Aiguillon, appris au remontrant que toutes ces attentions de la famille Ambroise ainsi que toutes les peines que prenait M. de Saint-Lys, devaient être rémunérées au moment des noces. On a même fixé les chiffres..... N'importe, le remontrant, qui ne soupçonnait pas qu'on le gardait à vue, éprouvait de la reconnaissance pour tant de sollicitude.)

Le remontrant a omis en racontant ce qui se passa lors de sa première visite à Jersey, de parler d'une circonstance qui, quoiqu'elle semble puérile, se trouvera néanmoins avoir de l'importance dans la suite des événements dont il poursuit la narration.

Peu de jours après son arrivée à St.-Hélier, il fut conduit par le chevalier Ambroise, chez M. Philippe Bisson, marchand tailleur: il y apprit que M. *Albert* avait d'avance ordonné pour son *futur beau-père*, une collection d'habits. Mais on ne pouvait travailler à leur confection sans que la mesure

en eût été préalablement prise. Le chevalier Ambroise le mena donc chez M. Bisson qu'il présenta au remontrant comme son ami particulier et comme celui de la maison de la Vicomtesse, ayant été, ledit sieur Bisson, en possession de la confiance de feu M. Lallemand, à ce point qu'il avait été par lui adjoint à M. Ambroise pour le placement à intérêt des capitaux nombreux dudit sieur Lallemand.

Le remontrant se laissa prendre mesure et fournir tout ce qu'on voulut, quoiqu'il n'en eût pas besoin d'après ses habitudes de simplicité ; (on verra plus bas quel parti on a voulu tirer de cette circonstance, encore bien que ces mêmes fournitures eûssent été originairement *ordonnées par M. Albert* et *portées à son nom* sur les registres de M. Bisson.)

Mais revenons au second séjour du remontrant à Paris :

La réunion des documents exigés non-seulement pour pouvoir procéder à la célébration légale du mariage du remontrant, mais aussi pour établir l'ancienneté de sa noblesse, et la légitimité des titres qu'il porte ; choses essentielles pour satisfaire la vanité de sa fiancée ; (Elle l'était en effet sa *fiancée* puisqu'elle avait passé à son doigt l'anneau héraldique des Rohan qualifié par M. de Saint Lys *d'anneau nuptial* par anticipation, il est vrai.) Cette réunion de pièces assez nombreuses, retenait à Paris le remontrant, et, là, il recevait de tristes nouvelles de ses affaires d'intérêts dans la Corrèze ; il y était même appelé instamment, et il manifestait l'intention de s'y rendre ; il le disait à Mme. de Bonneval ; il l'écrivait à M. de St.-Lys qui avait eu besoin de se rendre à Busancy... ô terreur ! la seule communication de cette pensée mit en émoi tous ces entremetteurs de son mariage. En effet, cette course en Limousin, eût nécessairement renvoyé à plusieurs mois la célébration ; puis, l'on savait que d'autres amis du remontrant lui proposaient une riche héritière !... Le Comte, la Comtesse, le Baron et le Chevalier se récrièrent donc, tant verbalement que par lettres, contre un semblable projet, et, dès que le remontrant eut révélé que des besoins pressans d'argent motivaient particulièrement sa présence en Limousin, aussitôt le chevalier Ambroise s'empressa de lui écrire pour lui faire de la part de sa fiancée, de tendres reproches d'avoir, *au point où ils en étaient, manqué de confiance en elle, en ne lui avouant pas sa pénurie...* Il faut dire qu'on ne se borna pas à ces reproches ; on les accompagna d'envois d'argent : en effet, le chevalier lui adressait 1,000 francs. Et la comtesse de Bonneval recevait 1500 francs pour les lui remettre.

Le remontrant avait fait connaître que la première somme lui était nécessaire pour rembourser les mille francs qui avaient été empruntés par lui, tant pour laisser de l'argent à la maison durant le temps où il en serait absent, que pour subvenir aux frais du voyage de Tulle à Paris ; car, ce n'avait été qu'à Paris, que les amis et agents de Mme. d'Aiguillon avaient

commencé à pourvoir à une partie de ses dépenses. Et quant aux 1,500 francs, il en avait fait également connaître la destination. Cette somme devait subvenir aux besoins d'un établissement de charité consistant en une petite école d'orphelins par le Remontrant créée à Tulle et par lui maintenue, malgré la modicité de sa fortune.

Le remontrant doit à la vérité de proclamer que Mme. d'Aiguillon se déclara heureuse de contribuer à cette bonne œuvre, qui "précéderait favorablement, disait-elle, la visite " qu'elle ferait ultérieurement avec le prince aux lieux pleins " encore du nom et des bienfaits de ses ancêtres."

Qui n'eût été touché de procédés si délicats! Ils produisirent sur le remontrant un salutaire effet, car au moment même où il recevait ces témoignages d'affection et ce concours d'un cœur bienfaisant, il lui avait été, *par hasard*, appris que la veuve de M. Lallemand était loin de posséder la fortune qu'on lui avait attribuée. Le subrogé tuteur des enfants Lallemand était le notaire d'un ami du remontrant, ce fonctionnaire estimable s'était exprimé tout autrement que M. le chevalier Ambroise et que MM. de Saint Lys et de Bonneval sur le compte de Mme. d'Aiguillon. Mais, respectons les dissentions de famille!...

Le remontrant devait être conduit chez M. Turquet où l'on devait lui communiquer l'inventaire dressé après le décès de M. Lallemand; mais il n'y alla pas, et écartant l'impression naturelle produite par ces fâcheux rapports, il s'abandonna aux sentiments affectueux qu'il éprouvait pour celle à laquelle il avait engagé sa foi! Toutefois, comme le remontrant ne sait rien dissimuler, il raconta à Mme. de Bonneval, qui en fit part à M. Ambroise immédiatement, les rapports qui lui étaient sans les chercher, parvenus. Oh! bientôt, cela lui valut des reproches de toutes les couleurs; mais plus particulièrement de M. Ambroise qui lui disait: "votre parole est donnée, vous ne " pouvez reculer et la vicomtesse *n'eût-elle que* 25,000 *francs* " *de rente*, n'est-ce donc pas assez?"

(Le saut était rude, car on avait d'abord annoncé plus de 50,000 francs de revenu.)

M. de Saint Lys n'arrivant pas, le remontrant prolongeait son séjour à Paris, tandis qu'à Jersey, s'impatientait la vive chanoinesse, tandis que là, se dépitaient le Comte de Bonneval ainsi que le chevalier Ambroise. Celui-ci fut dépêché de nouveau à Paris avec la mission de ramener le trop tiède amoureux, bon gré, malgré!...

Le remontrant eut des explications assez vives avec le Mercure ambassadeur; mais celui-ci le ramena à force de protestations, et ils repartirent pour Jersey. M. Ambroise prit avec eux sa sœur Mme. de Bonneval, invitée également aux noces, dont les apprêts, disait le messager d'amour, se conti-

nuaient par la future Princesse avec une splendeur digne de son rang prochain.

Le remontrant attendait d'elle quelques reproches, à son retour ici. *Au lieu de cela,* il ne reçut qu'un accueil plus obligeant encore de sa fiancée. *L'entente cordiale* se resserra, et en attendant les papiers que M. de Saint-Lys recueillait et devait prochainement apporter, la lune de miel recommençait par anticipation.

Moins pétulant que sa future, le remontrant pensait aux suites sérieuses du lien qu'il allait former; et comme on était convenu d'assurer par un contrat de mariage les intérêts respectifs des époux, il crut pouvoir se permettre de demander à M. Ambroise l'état descriptif de la fortune de la future. Cette proposition parut au chevalier blessante, il en écrivit à Paris, au général en chef M. de St.-Lys, qui écrivit au remontrant et le gronda vertement pour *avoir osé toucher la corde des intérêts, chose qui le concernait, lui, l'intermédiaire; chose qu'il saurait à son arrivée régler à la satisfaction de tout le monde;* ajoutant que des *fiancés ne devaient jamais aborder* ce chapitre. C'était pourquoi *il lui recommandait de ne s'occuper que de chercher à plaire et à se faire aimer de celle à laquelle il allait bientôt vouer son existence, etc.*

Enfin, ce M. de Saint-Lys arriva, muni de tous les documents requis pour que le Vice-Consul de France pût légalement marier les futurs. C'est ce dont s'assura ce fonctionnaire avant de remplir les formalités préliminaires consistant dans les publications des bans qui furent faites et affichées dans la boîte du Vice-Consulat à la requisition de madame d'Aiguillon représentée par M. de Saint-Lys.

Hélas! revint alors ce qui brouille toujours les humains, même les familles, jusqu'aux époux, *avant, pendant* et *après* le mariage. En cette occurence, ce fut *avant,* car le contrat de mariage se préparait, et comme il fallait y établir les *apports* des époux, le remontrant reitéra sa demande de l'état détaillé des revenus de la femme qui devait lui garantir un douaire de 12,000 francs. On se trouva fort embarrassé: car on ne pouvait lui fournir les preuves justificatives, même du chiffre réduit de 25,000 francs de rentes. Ni M. de Saint-Lys, ni M. Ambroise ne s'exécutaient à cet égard. En sorte que le remontrant, désireux de savoir plus directement à quoi s'en tenir, osa, un soir, dans un entretien particulier avec sa fiancée demander à cette dame quelques explications... Celle-ci prit cela en très mauvaise part; elle s'offensa de ce qu'on osât la marchander; puis sans vouloir permettre au remontrant de s'expliquer, elle se leva et le regardant avec hauteur, elle lui indiqua par un geste superbe la porte de sortie de son salon...

Le remontrant lui dit: "Madame, c'est mon congé que "vous ne donnez?" Un mouvement de tête affirmatif fut la réponse. Le remontrant s'en alla.....

Depuis lors, il n'a plus revu cette dame. Il serait trop long de détailler ici tous les moyens que l'on a mis en usage pour faire repentir le remontrant de son indiscrétion et de l'insulte prétendue qu'il aurait faite en voulant marchander la main qu'il avait si tendrement baisée. On l'a menacé.

1° DE LE FAIRE METTRE EN PRISON pour une somme d'environ 2000 fr. qu'aurait déboursée M. Ambroise, non (disait-il contrairement à la vérité) des deniers de Mme d'Aiguillon, mais de sa poche pour les frais et dépenses de voyages et de séjours à Paris, en route et à Jersey, du remontrant; et ce chiffre, chose éhontée! comprenait les dépenses de M. Ambroise personnellement et celles de M. et de Mme. de Bonneval, tandis que ces trois agents de Mme d'Aiguillon avaient été mis en œuvre par elle et non par le remontrant.

2° DE LE FAIRE METTRE EN PRISON pour raison des 2,500 francs dont il a été question plus haut.

3° DE LE FAIRE METTRE EN PRISON pour les £18 11s. 4d. montant du mémoire de M. Bisson, vu que Mme. d'Aiguillon s'était rendue caution envers ce tailleur du payement de ses fournitures.

4° DE LE FAIRE METTRE EN PRISON pour une somme de 250 francs due à M. Gilbert de Paris qui, sollicité par M. Ambroise, lui a envoyé ici son titre, lequel a été remis à M. Bisson. Le remontrant était au lit quand ce M. Bisson est venu lui dire qu'il serait arrêté le lendemain matin.

5° De se voir *rouer de coups* par les fils de Mme. d'Aiguillon, aidés de l'aîné fils Lallemand, s'ils le rencontraient en ville.

Cependant, on conseillait au remontrant de s'éviter tout cela en *quittant l'île incontinent et en renonçant à réclamer* les indemnités, que selon lui, Mme. d'Aiguillon lui doit.

Le remontrant quant à la menace de M. Ambroise, s'est trouvé bientôt hors de trouble, car sa prétention ayant été soumise à des arbitres, le tribunal arbitral a débouté ce sieur Ambroise de son action en le condamnant aux dépens; et il lui a implicitement ordonné de restituer au remontrant les diplomes des ordres qu'il lui avait conférés.

Quant à la réclamation qui serait personnelle à Mme d'Aiguillon, les mêmes motifs qui ont fait perdre à son agent Achille Ambroise son procès, viendraient fournir gain de cause au remontrant si on osait l'attaquer.

Quant aux fournitures de M. Bisson, la caution n'a rien à prétendre puisque le débiteur principal a éteint la dette. En

effet, bien que ces objets fussent sur les livres de M. Bisson inscrits comme *fournis à M. Albert*, le remontrant a pour sa propre dignité, voulu payer les habillements à lui remis; il a donc compté à M. Bisson les £18 11s. 4d.

Quant au billet Gilbert de 250 francs, le remontrant allait le payer lorsque son conseil, M. G. Vickery, l'ayant accompagné chez M. Bisson, il lui a fait remarquer qu'il n'avait pas le droit d'en réclamer le payement vu qu'il ne lui a jamais été négocié, et que M. Gilbert, au nom duquel il a été protesté, peut seul en réclamer le montant, soit personnellement, soit par son fondé de pouvoir, ou représentant légal.

Et quant aux mauvais traitements et voies de fait contre sa personne, dont le remontrant a été averti de se garder par diverses personnes, notamment par M. et Mme de Bonneval et par M. Achille Ambroise lui-même, le remontrant sait qu'à Jersey la loi et l'autorité protégent tout le monde, et il a déjà informé de ces menaces de guet-à-pens l'autorité, et a suspendu la mesure par laquelle il aurait pu faire saisir les jeunes étourdis qui ont proféré ces graves menaces. Mais il a fait la part de l'étourderie et de la pétulance de leur âge et de l'exaltation de la tendresse filiale, dans l'espoir que la réflexion les a ramenés à de meilleurs sentiments.

Le narré que le remontrant vient de placer sous vos yeux, Messieurs, vous mettra à portée d'apprécier la demande que le prince de Rohan-Rohan vient soumettre à votre équité.

Il s'agit d'un Breach of promise of marriage—comme s'expriment les auteurs anglais.

En France, ce serait une demande en indemnité du tort subi par le remontrant des pertes par lui éprouvées par suite des artifices et des manœuvres employés pour le déterminer à venir donner sa main, son nom et ses titres à une femme ambitieuse, qui n'a pas craint d'employer des promesses chimériques, de recourir à des manœuvres frauduleuses dont le Code pénal napoléonien contient la répression.

Le remontrant a déjà eu l'honneur de vous le dire, Messieurs, il n'est rien moins que riche. Si son mince revenu lui suffit pour vivre modestement aux extrémités de la France, il ne lui permet pas des dépenses extra; et ce revenu ne l'entretient qu'autant que les accidents terrestres ne viennent pas ébrécher ou annuler ses récoltes. Or, c'est ce qui est arrivé.

Selon l'usage local, les terres, dans sa province, ne s'affèrment pas par un prix déterminé. Le cultivateur auquel on les livre partage par *moitié* avec le propriétaire. On appelle cet homme, en droit, un colon partiaire ou métayer.

Il s'en suit que si la grêle ou quelqu'autre calamité céleste, vient détruire en tout ou en partie, les produits de la terre, celui qui l'exploite et son maître subissent également la perte.

Or, la grêle ayant dévasté la contrée où se trouve situé son modeste patrimoine, il vendit de subir cette rigueur du ciel,

lorsqu'il fut engagé à laisser *Tulle* pour aller se mettre entre les mains de M. de Saint-Lys et de la famille Ambroise.

En outre, d'autres malheurs sont venus, en l'absence du remontrant, le frapper.

Il possède à Corrèze une maison qui était habitée par quatre familles diverses et surveillée par un gardien. La femme de cet homme étant morte, il a quitté le pays et s'en est allé. Il y avait des loyers en arrière. Eh bien ! tous les locataires abusant de son éloignement, sont partis ; ils ont emporté leurs meubles et la maison est vide depuis bientôt un an ! En sorte qu'il éprouve la perte des loyers échus et de l'année actuelle.

La même absence a permis à un métayer ou colon d'une petite propriété où il était établi, et dont le bétail avait été acheté selon la coutume par le remontrant, de vendre et emporter les récoltes ; et de vendre une partie du bétail, le garde-champêtre s'étant, en apercevant la fraude, opposé à l'enlevement du reste.

Le remontrant n'ose penser aux autres pertes qu'il a pu et dû subir par cette absence de son domicile et de ses affaires ! ! Il communiquait parfois ses soucis à ce sujet à sa fiancée et à ses agents ; mais, on lui répondait de ne pas s'occuper d'aussi petites choses alors qu'il ne devait songer qu'aux consolations d'une amie dont les capitaux n'éprouveraient qu'une bien faible brèche en réparant ces minces désastres.

Le remontrant, chacun le concevra, n'a pas pu, depuis la rupture du mariage, continuer à vivre à Jersey sans y faire des dépenses de séjour ? Elles sont la conséquence forcée de sa résidence ici en attendant le règlement des indemnités auxquelles il a droit.

Afin d'éviter le scandale, il avait témoigné le désir de soumettre à des arbitres le jugement de ses prétentions et de celles de Mme. d'Aiguillon. Cette dame représentée par M. Ambroise, avait d'abord consenti à employer ce mode discret d'arbitrage ; Mais elle a ensuite *désavoué* ce que son agent connu avait fait, et M. Ambroise a joué une sorte de comédie en feignant le dépit, même la colère contre l'ex-divinité qu'il encensait ; il a, à son tour, prétendu être menacé de voies de fait par les jeunes d'Aiguillon et Lallemand, &c., &c. Tout cela était une manœuvre employée pour tâcher de faire prendre le change aux arbitres, et depuis leur sentence, le rôle a changé et la paix a scellé la réconciliation des amis qui se dissaient en bronille. M. Ambroise complote de nouveau contre le Remontrant, et il a eu recours à son ami M. Bisson pour l'aider à jeter l'épouvante dans son esprit afin de le décider à s'en aller sans appeler devant vous messieurs, la dame si fatalement mise avec lui en rapports.

De tout ce qui précède, il résulte un préjudice considérable, au point de vue matériel, subi par votre remontrant, en dehors des ennuis et des inquiétudes morales que lui ont causées ces manœuvres de Mme. d'Aiguillon et de son entourage. Partant, votre remontrant vous en porte ses plaintes et d'autant que ladite Dame Lallemand d'Aiguillon est expatriable il vous supplie de permettre la saisie de ses biens-meubles et effets et même la saisie de sa personne, par l'Officier, sauf à elle à donner caution de se représenter et de répondre à la poursuite, toutes fois et quantes et de la faire approcher devant vous par les voies les plus brièves, afin qu'en sa présence et après preuve des faits sus-allégués, elle soit condamnée à payer à votre remontrant la somme de huit cents livres sterling, tant par voie de dédommagement que pour les frais auxquels il est exposé par la présente poursuite.

Et votre remontrant selon que
très-obligé priera, &c.

Signé Le Prince Duc de Rohan
Rohan, de Soubise et
de Ventadour, Comte
Souverain de Fénis.

To

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

GENERAL GEORGE DON,

Late Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island;

AND

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR TOMKINS HILGROVE TURNER,

The Present Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief;

THIS ACCOUNT OF

THE ISLAND OF JERSEY

IS,

BY THEIR PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED, BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

At a time when regions, distantly situated, and unconnected with *Great Britain*, either by political or commercial affinity, are thought worthy of appearing in print, it seems natural to hope, that an island, in the vicinity of *England*, so long and so PECULIARLY attached to it as JERSEY, will be considered as entitled to still greater attention.

JERSEY, though an ancient appendage to the *English* crown, has hitherto been comparatively but little known. Extensive in foreign commerce, its mercantile connexion with the mother country is confined to a few ports in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. It is now become a considerable military depôt, and its former defences have recently been greatly strengthened and increased.

JERSEY, considered abstractedly, appears to be a very minute and uninteresting portion of the widely-extended British empire; and were its importance to be estimated by this rule, a particular account of it would be a presumptuous claim to public notice: but if we turn our eyes from so contracted a medium, and view it with a proper reference to its locality, the small speck dilates,—and the apparently insignificant spot assumes an imposing attitude on the European theatre.

This island might indeed demand respect as part of a PECULIAR and venerable heir-loom of the *English* crown; but even this UNIQUE and honourable claim to regard, is strengthened by the advantages acquired by *Great Britain* from its situation. It is a rampart,—an advanced post,—a frontier;— and, in these several relations, it has withstood various fierce assaults, and humbled the pride of many a celebrated warrior. Placed within the very jaws of a mighty, a frequent, an inveterate, and sometimes an insidious foe, it has constantly kept on the alert; has nobly resisted the force, and indignantly spurned the seductive promises, of a powerful neighbour, to whom possession of the islands in this quarter would prove an inestimable acquisition.

JERSEY is likewise highly valuable as a nursery for seamen: its mariners are generally employed in voyages of no long duration, and are therefore always, as it were, at hand, ready on any emergency.

It is considered in war time as a proper military depôt; and it is then extremely useful in harassing the opposite coasts, when *France* happens to be the enemy with whom we contend.

In a commercial light JERSEY is eminently useful, as a regular market for various articles of British manufacture: these it is enabled to purchase for the consumption of its inhabitants, and for its foreign demands, not only by the produce of its soil, but also by its foreign commerce, the profits of which it pours into the lap of *Britain*.

JERSEY, though in extent but a very small portion of the empire, yet is the only part of its European possessions or domains that has for ages maintained an intimate and almost daily intercourse with the neigh-

bouring continent in times of peace, and where a foreign language has always been, and still is, the vernacular tongue,* being constantly employed in the pulpit, at the bar, and in all public documents:—it follows, necessarily, that the modes and habits of the natives, speaking generally, must, in several respects, differ from our own: they cannot therefore fail to excite inquiry; and it has been the author's study to have this natural and laudable spirit duly gratified.

JERSEY exhibits, in its edifices for public worship, that style of Norman architecture, which prevailed from the commencement of the twelfth century to the middle of the fourteenth. Most of those structures, if not all of them, have received considerable additions, and undergone various alterations; yet the original form is still visible. Chapels, evidently anterior to the present churches, still remain, as lasting monuments of simplicity in design, and solidity in construction.

The intended object of publication was, to produce a series of original designs, drawn expressly for the proposed work, comprising picturesque and romantic prospects in *Jersey*, together with near views of several public buildings, both ancient and modern; all in highly finished engravings: and to render the plates still more interesting, they were to be accompanied with appropriate descriptions; and a copious introduction was also to be prefixed. Such was the intention;—but in the course of collecting materials for this purpose, they accumulated so much beyond the author's expectation, and he received so many valuable communications from different friends, that he was induced to extend his plan,

* Manx is not properly a foreign but a local language; nor is it in so general use in the *Isle of Man*, as French is in *Jersey*.

and attempt a more enlarged undertaking. In conformity with this alteration he now proposes to publish two works, so distinct that each will be complete in itself; and yet be so connected, that they may mutually refer to each other.

The present volume contains a general account of *Jersey;* in which the natural, political, and commercial, importance of the island is displayed, a summary of its laws produced, its geological character adverted to, its antiquities noticed, and the most striking circumstances and events, whether physical, historical, or accidental, are recorded.

But though a more ample statement is now given than was at first intended, yet to call the work a regular history of *Jersey*, or to pretend that it contains a complete statistical account of the island, would be presumption: it will however be found to comprise a great variety of useful and interesting subjects, particularized in a manner suited to their general or local importance: it is enriched with four engravings, as specimens of the style and execution of those that are to follow, and a correct map of the island, from a recent survey, undertaken expressly for the present work.

The publication of the proposed subsequent work will depend on the reception which the present volume may receive from the public. Should the author's assiduity in this attempt be successful, it is intended that the views, which are already drawn, and their several descriptions, shall be published by subscription; particulars of which will be stated in a prospectus at the end of the present volume. They will then constitute a scenographical and topographical supplement; and having the same type and dimensions, may be bound up with

the present work: but as the engraving of thirty views, and a number of vignettes, must necessarily involve a considerable expense, the author cannot venture to incur the risk, without public encouragement: this encouragement he hopes to receive, that he may be enabled to continue and complete his plan.

That no information however may be withheld, in consequence of not immediately publishing the views, a tour round and through the island is annexed to the present volume: thus an ample description of the country at large is given, without depriving the views of that immediate local interest, which will be necessary to identify the several objects they exhibit, or the scenery they delineate.

Though the present publication is on a different plan from any other respecting *Jersey*, yet in writing the account of any civilized country, much must of course be drawn from the labours of preceding authors, unless where no such previous work has appeared. This species of plagiarism is absolutely indispensable, and it is not the author's design or wish to depreciate any former writer on the subject: but though he readily acknowledges any assistance he may have derived from former publications, it extends to only a very inconsiderable portion of the work: the far greater part is completely new.

The original historian of the island was Phillipot Payn, *Seigneur de Samarès*, who wrote *Les Chroniques de Jersey:* these end in A. D. 1585, and were never published. From the M. S. of that gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Falle, who is in general the oracle to which all historical appeals are made, copied the early portion of his history. He was likewise supplied with some physical

and other remarks from Mr. Poindextre,* one of the jurats of the royal court. The last edition of Mr. Falle's own book descends only to A. D. 1734. The author of the present work has availed himself of his reverend precursor's assistance; has occasionally, though very rarely, copied from him, and has also drawn much information, in several respects, from other sources. Mr. Falle's account is said to be, in some historical instances, erroneous; but real events are often corroborated by other evidence: and the author hopes he has not followed that writer in any material errors: he has sometimes mentioned what others have said on the same subject. On several points he has found it extremely difficult to obtain precise information. The war prevented researches on the continent, respecting articles of ancient date: the return of peace having removed that obstacle, much valuable assistance from our continental neighbours may very likely be obtained; and it is highly probable that some families possess records that might elucidate many important circumstances.

It is hoped that no offence will be taken at the very few animadversions contained in the work. "Though "the office of the historian of human manners is deline-"ation, rather than panegyric,"† yet no general cen-"sures have been intentionally introduced. The author can truly say, with a modern writer, "I look upon na-"tional reflections, in general, to proceed from the nar-"rowest and most illiberal turn of mind; and have al-"ways been cautious not to judge of the physical and "moral character of any people, from a partial and su-"perficial view."‡ He has seen, in *Jersey*, the same

* So written by Mr. Falle. † Hannah More.

‡ Coxe's Travels through Switzerland.

variety of character that is found in *England*, and elsewhere: he has remarked several proofs of public spirit and general liberality: and in the charms and endearments of private life he has witnessed many instances of kindness, flowing from pure "milkiness of soul"; from the highest and best source, "love towards each other"; from a ray of that beneficence which animates the FATHER OF MERCIES, and from whose divine influence, as from a common centre, proceed all the charities that link together the truly humane and generous part of mankind, in one common bond of affection. This social and sympathizing tie must not be confounded with politeness: even a comparison would be too degrading. The author has studiously avoided all discussion of local politics, either past or present: party dissentions form an object of regret, but are not connected with the work. He has merely glanced at some inconveniences produced by them.

The author hopes likewise not to be misunderstood, respecting the public schools, lately established in *Jersey*. He mentions that defects exist in both the systems now practised in *England*. Some ameliorations have been effected, and experience will best show where more may be introduced: he is very far from wishing to discredit the laudable attempts. He is even firmly convinced, that several of the regulations, in both the *Madras* school, and that originally instituted by Mr. Lancaster, might be advantageously adopted in seminaries of a higher nature; but, as it has been well observed, the master of a private school, who should have the hardiness to put either plan in practice, must expect to encounter considerable and probably insurmountable objections; yet the "principles have been partially in

"use at *Winchester college*, and in some other classical "schools."* The extension of Christianity, *under almost any form*, cannot but prove a universal blessing. Never were its beneficent effects, in calming the passions of mankind, more strikingly experienced than at the present period. A great but wicked man, who was long the scourge of *Europe*, and who immolated millions of his fellow creatures, at the bloody shrine of an insatiate ambition, has lately been "hurled from his" usurped "throne." We see this man treated with a lenity, of which history affords no precedent. Legitimate sovereigns, once dethroned, have seldom long survived their loss of power: usurpers hardly ever: yet has not death nor even severity been the fate of Buonaparte. Under the protection of *Great Britain* the fallen tyrant's life is secure from either open or secret attacks; and as all the allied powers have consented to afford him an unmerited asylum, there is reason to believe, that, how justly soever offended they may be, his wretched† existence would have been equally preserved, had he been placed within the grasp of any other potentate, even that of the sovereign of *France* itself.

If indeed we find crimes, of a very atrocious nature, particularly prevalent of late years, is it not because the benevolent principles of the gospel require to be more energetically inculcated, and more generally diffused?

In mentioning that acts of parliament do not operate in *Jersey*, unless sanctioned by an order in council, and

* The New School, by Sir Thomas Bernard, bart.

† This term cannot be deemed misapplied; in a moral point of view, he must be considered as a miserable being; and in a worldly sense, he must experience all the mortifying effects and sensations, attendant on blasted ambition.

registered in the island, the author means only to state, that this is always the mode of proceeding; and it seems to have originated in that dependence on the Norman courts, and the sovereign of that dutchy, which continued long after *Jersey* became subject to the English crown. (See page 173.)

In several parts of the work, some names of office are written in French, others in English, even in the same sentence. The fact is, that the latter language has, of late years, gained so much ground, that several offices are now usually spoken of in English, while others retain their former appellations. Different places also have now both French and English names, and are mentioned indiscriminately in either tongue: this is in part owing to that intermixture of both languages which becomes daily more prevalent.

The same expression or mode of speech will sometimes perhaps appear to recur too frequently, and particularly in the tour: this repetition it is difficult to avoid, as other writers must have experienced.*

The author has inserted as notes, a number of extracts from other writers, in corroboration of his own sentiments; and he has, in general, mentioned the sources from whence those extracts have been drawn: this mode he has thought more likely to give his opinions weight, than if he had, by varying the phraseology, introduced the quotations as his own. He has thus also prevented the charge of plagiarism. In his own obser-

* "Some, perhaps many expressions, and occasionally whole sen-
"tences, may have been inadvertently repeated: a fault, great with-
"out doubt, but pardonable because almost unavoidable in descrip-
"tive composition."

Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy.

vations, he has frequently spoken in the plural number, as savouring least of egotism.

From a perusal of this work, it will be readily perceived, that it was begun during the long war against Buonaparte. The wonderful events that occurred in that terrible space of time, were succeeded by others, if possible, still more astonishing.

When an apparently lasting peace was concluded with *France*, in 1814, various additions and alterations, accommodated to the then existing circumstances, were made by the author; and though he contemplated the hope of general permanent tranquillity with a fearful heart, he was very far from suspecting, that so desirable an expectation would, in the short course of a few months, pass away "like the baseless fabrick of a vision."

From the very peculiar features of the contest that ensued, the political horizon seemed pregnant with destruction to the human race: but that all-powerful BEING who "rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm," soon displayed his divine will; and affrighted *Europe* saw, once more, the bloody sword returned into its scabbard.

These rapid changes necessarily exacted repeated alterations in the work, as those changes affected *Jersey* in several respects: and as they could not always be interwoven with the body of the work, without deranging the connexion, notes, dated at different periods, were added, as circumstances rendered them requisite.

So extraordinary a coincidence of opposite wonders could not possibly be foreseen: the publication of the work, already in the press, became suspended, in the hope of concluding in a more durable state of political affairs: during the interval, other notes were added and placed by themselves, at the end of the volume.

The great and inconvenient distance from the press will, it is hoped, be an apology for the long list of errata.

The author has to acknowledge his obligations to several respectable friends in the island, who have favoured him with much valuable information on different subjects; and he feels himself happy in thus publickly expressing his thanks to Charles Konig, esq, of the British Museum, for different extracts from a M. S. in that national repository; and more especially for his own interesting remarks on the mineralogy of *Jersey*. This subject would have been placed in a preceding part of the work; but the author did not receive all his information respecting it in time.

Authors are frequently accustomed to plead for public indulgence: in some cases, at least, this is a reasonable claim. The writer of the present volume hopes to be favoured in the same respect. He is not the party by whom it was to have been composed, having declined the undertaking: but as he had recommended it to a gentleman, who soon after left the island, and as some expenses had been incurred, he determined to proceed himself; and it has formed the principal employment of his leisure hours. He trusts, therefore, that no one will accuse him of being influenced by the *furor scribendi;* and that the circumstance just mentioned will plead for minor errors: for any of a greater kind he does not desire to be exonerated. He must indeed submit to be arraigned before that formidable body of critics, who, behind the curtain themselves, even direct and regulate the public taste; at whose shrowded but awful tribunal, they who presume to enter within the literary confines, must, if summoned, appear; from whose

sentence there lies no appeal; and, respecting whose condemnation, there remains no other remedy than patient submission. To these censors, should they condescend to notice this work, he can only say, "as ye are stout, be merciful"!

CONTENTS.

	Page
Name	1
Situation, Boundaries, Form, and Extent	2
Appearance	5
Tides, Currents, and Ports	15
Climate, and Air	18
Soil, and Fertility	22
Divisions	33
Enclosures, Hedge-rows or Banks, and Waste Lands	33
Highways, and New Military Roads	36
Mineral Waters	37
Produce	38
Manure, Wrack called Vraic, and Vraicking	43
Zoology	45
Language	50
Antiquities	54
Privileges	73
Commerce	80
Manufactures	88
Revenue of the Island	89
Coins, and Pecuniary Substitutes	90
Population	93
Learned and Eminent Men	95

CONTENTS.

Dress, Customs, Manners, &c. . 97
Town of *St. Helier* . . 108
Provisions . . . 124
The New Prison . . . 129
Mont de la Ville . . . 132
Ecclesiastical History . . . 140
Present State of Religion in *Jersey* . 150
Civil and Military History . . 165
Military Defences . . . 215
Military Government . . . 217
Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction . . 221
Assembly of the States . . . 236
Miscellaneous Articles respecting the Laws 237
Feodal Tenures, &c. . . 255
Mineralogy . . . 264
A Descriptive Tour round the Island of Jersey 279

JERSEY.

NAME.

THE name by which JERSEY was known, in ancient times, is not decisively ascertained. Like other states, it has had several appellations; some so remote, both in sound and orthography, from others, as to elude every attempt to trace their etymology to one common source.

As navigators of different countries frequently distinguish the same spot by various names, as local or temporary circumstances dictate, so this island may have been known to the Phœnicians,* the Carthaginians,* the Celtæ, the Gauls, the Romans, the Francs, and the Normans, under different denominations.

The names of *Jersey*, *Gearsey*, *Gersey*, and *Jereseye*,† are allowed to have been derived from

* Probably both these nations had commercial relations with all the islands in the channel.

† Called by this last name in the records of the tower and exchequer.

Cæsarea, by which distinction this island was known to the Romans.* Some have conjectured that it was previously called *Augia:* by this name it was indeed given by Childebert, King of France, the son of Clovis, to Samson, Archbishop of Dol, in Armorica, about A. D. 550: but this being subsequent to the declension of the Roman power in Gaul, seems rather to corroborate a contrary opinion.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, FORM, AND EXTENT.

JERSEY, at its N. W. point, is situated in north latitude 49° 16′, and in 2° 22′ longitude west of London.† It forms the most southern island of that groupe,‡ which lies in *St. Michael's Bay*, on the coast of Lower Normandy and Britany. That ample gulf sweeps from *Cap de la Hogue*, in the former province, to *Cap de Frehelle*, in the latter.

The distance from *Jersey* to *Carteret*, or to *Port*

* It is so named by the Emperor Antoninus, in his Itinerary.

† These calculations are from Moore's Tables.

‡ This groupe is composed of the following islands, viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sercq;* with the smaller ones of *Herm*, *Jethou*, and the rocky isles of *Chaussey*, *Ecrehou*, &c.

Bail, which are the two nearest French ports, is only from five to six leagues.

To *Guernsey*, about seven leagues:

To *Alderney*, about ten leagues:

To *Weymouth*, about twenty-five leagues:

To the *Isle of Wight*, about thirty leagues:

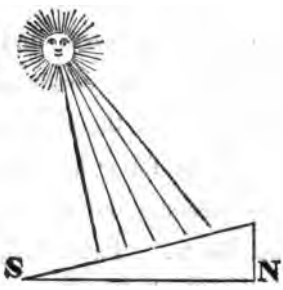
To *Southampton*, about forty leagues:

The form of this island is that of an irregular parallelogram. Its greatest length, from S. E. to N. W. is about twelve miles; and the average breadth may be estimated at full five miles: the width does not in any part exceed seven miles. By a very accurate measurement, it contains a superficies of between thirty-nine and forty thousand acres.*

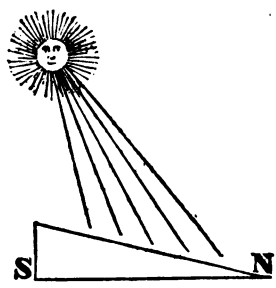
Jersey exhibits an inclined plane: part of its eastern coast, commencing at *Mont Orgueil*, and the whole of its northern shore, form one continuous range of rocks, rising abruptly from the ocean, frequently to an elevation of from forty to fifty fathoms. This natural defence renders the island, in those quarters, nearly inaccessible. The rocks, exteriorly, are, in general, mere naked ridges, projecting their sharp angles into the sea; thus adding to the rapidity of the currents, and varying their

* In Jersey land is computed by *vergées*; two *vergées* and a quarter making one English acre.

courses. In several places the rocks are loosely blended with other terrene combinations, or are in a state of great disintegration; hence many deeply indented inlets, and sundry excavations, have been formed by boisterous tides, rising, occasionally, to forty or fifty feet in perpendicular height, and dashed about in every possible direction. From these rugged cliffs the land declines towards the southern coast, which, in several places, is nearly on a level with the sea. In this respect, *Jersey* displays a striking contrast with *Guernsey*, the southern boundary of which shoots up in high rocks from the water, and declines towards the north. *Jersey* and *Guernsey* may be thus delineated.



JERSEY.



GUERNSEY.

This contraposition is supposed to occasion that considerable difference in the nature of the soil, and in the temperature of the atmosphere, in the two islands,

which the trifling distance between them seems otherwise to render inexplicable.*

In general, the strata of the rocks run from north to south, thus following the form of the island; but those layers are usually more inclined than the regular declination of the surface.

APPEARANCE.

From the wedge-like form of JERSEY, it must be evident, that little table-land exists in the island; Nor is the surface a widely extended declivity: it is mostly composed of elevated parts, running from north to south, intersected by deep, and, in general, by narrow vales. The sides, or *Coteaux*, of these eminences are frequently steep and craggy. They follow the inclined course of the island; so likewise do the numerous rivulets of excellent

* Dans un même lieu, et sous une même latitude, la température "peut-être très différente, selon que le terrain, incliné au nord ou au "midi, présente sa surface plus ou moins obliquement aux rayons du "soleil.

"Voilà pourquoi, comme l'a très-bien observé Montesquieu, la "Tartarie, sous le parallèle de l'Angleterre et de la France, est in-"finiment plus froide que ces contrées."—VOYAGE EN SYRIE, &c PAR VOLNEY.

water that gurgle along the valleys: these receive the tributary streamlets that issue from so infinite a variety of sources, that perhaps no spot in the universe is more amply and beneficially furnished. The comparatively long course of these rivulets is particularly advantageous to so small an island, as thereby a number of corn mills are supplied.

Though JERSEY may be considered as an aggregate of different rocky substances, moulded into a single irregular heap, yet its western, its southern, and part of its eastern shores, are scooped into open sandy bays, separated from each other by solid projecting masses. The principal of those inlets are the bays of *St. Catherine*, *Rosel*, *Boulay*, *De Lecq*, *St. Ouen*, *St. Brelade*, *St. Aubin*, and *Grouville*. In tracing the marine line, we may begin with the continued range of rocks before mentioned, at *Mont Orgueil*, on the eastern side: proceeding from this spot, we skirt the whole northern boundary, until, doubling the point at *Gros-nez*, we reach a rugged mass, called *L'Etac*. Here an extensive curve, like the segment of an immense circle, comprises a moiety of the western shore; and this sweep receives the full unbroken waves of the Atlantic Ocean. At the southern extremity of this too frequently boisterous bay, the cliffs rise again to a con-

siderable height, and continue to a well known rocky pile, called *La Corbiere:* thence, turning eastward, they line the southern coast, until they touch the town of *St. Aubin*, situated in a beautiful bay of the same name. Passing that town, the rocks recede inland, until a projection takes place at *Mont Cochon*, and another at *Le Mont Patibulaire:* farther on lies the sandy plain, on which stands the town of St. Helier. Immediately beyond this spot rises the insulated rock, called *Le Mont de la Ville*, which extends to *Havre des Pas*. Here the eminences, that form a lofty sea wall, terminate; and the remaining part of the coast, from this inlet to *Mont Orgueil*, is flat, and so low as to be occasionally subject to partial inundations.

Thus is JERSEY nearly bounded by physical defences. It is still additionally protected by a chain of rocks that rise about a league from the shore, on the north-eastern and northern sides. They are called *Ecrehou*, *Les Dirouilles*, and *Les pierres de Lecq*, or the *Paternosters*, having a narrow rocky passage between each. To the south, but more distant from the land, lies another ledge, named *Les Minquiers;* and, to the south east, but still farther from *Jersey*, is the small rugged island of *Chausey*, *Chauzey*, *Chaussey*, or *Chozè*. These and a great variety of smaller protu-

berances,* both above and below the surface, in different parts of the surrounding ocean, constitute a most formidable barrier. Nor are these all,—this immense assemblage of rocks, by obstructing the natural course of the tides, produces a multitude of strong and diversified currents, which contribute a prodigious accession of strength to the other natural outworks.

It is a very probable conjecture, that many of the adjacent rocks were originally part of the island itself; but torn from it by the force of violent tempests. On the southern, the eastern, and the western sides, there are incontrovertible proofs that large portions of useful land have been ingulfed; and strong sea banks are found, in many places, necessary to prevent farther encroachments.†

* Every individual rock that rises above high water mark is distinguished by a particular name, which is well known to the fishermen, and to the farmers who resort to it during the seasons for cutting *vraic*.

† The following is extracted from an old MS. in the Harleian Collection, at the British Museum:

"It is acknowledged, and the records of those times testify it, that "in the parish of *St. Ouen*, the sea hath overwhelmed within these "350* years the richest soil of that parish, that is a vale from beyond "the poole towards *Lestac* in length, and in breadth from the hill "very farre into the sea, and that to this day stumps of oakes are "found in the sand during the ebbe, and some ruines of buildings "among the rocks: the like whereof is also seen in the bay of *St. Bre-* "*lade*. But of late years, within the memory of most men, two great

* Should not this be 250? See SOIL AND FERTILITY.

There is a legendary tradition, that this island was once so contiguous to France, that persons passed over, on a plank, or a bridge, paying a small toll to the Abbey of *Coutances*. That all the islands in this quarter formed a portion of the continent itself, does not seem very improbable: their external appearance evidences some dreadful convulsion: the rocks, by which they are encircled, together with those between them and France, support this hypothesis. If, however, a near approach, or even a contact, ever existed,

"rocks lying one behind the other in the sea, at a place called *Le Hoc*, "in St. Clement's parish, the nearest of which is severed from the "land a bow-shot at full sea, were joyned to it and served many "men yet alive to drye *vraic* upon: which, in former times, was the "fate of a great tract of land neere *Mont Orgueil Castle*, called *Le* "*Banc du Viellet*; which appeareth above water at halfe ebbe, like "an island, at some distance from the main land."—HARL. COL.

"The danger of losing valuable land by drifts of moving sand, "forms a drawback on the value of property in several of the He-"bridean islands. The grounds, overblown with sand, in the island "of *Coll*, amount to several thousand acres. On the east coast of "Scotland, these moving sands have been known to do considerable "mischief. The sand, being kept in motion by every breeze, is never "suffered to rest so long as to acquire natural herbage on its surface. "The aid of art becomes accordingly indispensable; and, to promote "the growth of *sea bent*, was formerly considered, both in Holland "and in this country, the best expedient for stopping the movement "of sand; but the methods hitherto practised have been very insuffi-"cient for that purpose. Dr. Walker has given a list of various "plants much better adapted for it. Part of these would answer "the double purpose of confining the sand, and of affording pasture "to cattle."—WALKER'S ECONOMICAL HISTORY OF THE HEBRIDES, &c.

it must have been at a very remote period, as no direct historical account whatever records or alludes to it.*

Many traditionary stories, perhaps most of them, originated in real events, or circumstances: these, confounded with others, or obscured, by an admixture of fable, become, in process of time, enveloped in mysterious darkness.

The height to which the tide rises, at certain times, seems to render the account improbable; yet it may partly be founded on truth. *Le Pinacle*, a high rock, close to the shore, in the north-west corner of *Jersey*, would be completely insulated, twice daily, were it not connected with the island, at its base, which rises above the level of the highest tides. Supposing, therefore, that this point of contact did not exist, and that *Le Pinacle* were a rocky promontory, projecting from another island, sufficiently near to admit of a bridge, and all improbability ceases; while the utility of such a medium must be sufficiently evident.

Several circumstances give a colour to the probability, that the whole of *St. Michael's Bay*, from *Cap de la Hogue* to *Cap de Frehelle*, or the greater part of

* The Roman remains at *Mont Orgueil* Castle, and the camp near *Rosel*, afford tolerable proofs that they were, when erected, on the border of the sea, as they still continue to be.

it, was once dry ground, either forming a portion of the main land, or insulated.

From *Ecrehou* to the coast on which *Gouey* is situated, the depth of water is only from two to five fathoms, with a rocky bottom, and long sand banks; and for more than one third of the distance between *Les Minquiers* and the town of *St. Malo*, the water is so shallow, and the bottom so broken, that it is marked as impassable.*

In that open bay wherein *Mont St. Michel* is situated, and from which the neighbouring sea takes its name, the shore is so flat, that, in equinoctial tides, the water sometimes ebbs and flows through the prodigious extent of seven leagues.

From *Granville* to *Chausey*, and even to *Les Minquiers*, there is no great depth, seldom more than seven fathoms; and between *Chausey* and the main are many shoals.

Proceeding northwards, along the coast of France, there is, near the mouth of the river *Sienne*, a branch of which runs up to *Coutances*, the small village and haven of *Regneville*. At a distance of ten miles from this place, the sea has only a depth of from one and a quarter to two fathoms. The *Seigneur du Mont Chaton*, in the neighbourhood of *Regneville*, had the fishery of the river, down to a rock, named *Ranqui*;

* These marine observations are mostly from La Rochette's Chart, with which several others, in many respects, agree.

which is now nearly two leagues from high-water mark, and only dry at very particular spring-tides. This affords a proof that the land extended, formerly, to the rock itself: it would otherwise have been absurd to term it a *river* fishery. Some time prior to the French Revolution, that exclusive privilege was contested; and, after a very expensive process, confirmed only two months before the total abolition of all seigniorial rights in France.

A tradition has been handed down, in Normandy, that there existed formerly, between *Jersey* and the diocese of *Coutances*, a forest, which extended from *Le Mont St. Michel* to *Cherbourg*: it is conjectured that the greater part of this forest has been absorbed by the sea; because, at spring-tides, a number of trees and stumps are discovered: a circumstance that strengthens the idea is, that no vestiges remain of a forest, called *Sisci*, which is mentioned in old writings. The verge of this forest is supposed to have extended to the parish church of *St. Père*, which is now on the very border of the shore, near *Granville*: that church was erected on the site of the monastery of *Sisci*.*

* The following extract, from the Roman Catholic Breviary, bears on the same subject:

" Dans le 6me. siecle, Saint Père, ou Paterne, et Saint Scubilion,

After passing *Carteret*, at which place the tide ebbs three miles, the water along the coast begins to deepen. This is the natural consequence of approaching the race of *Alderney*, in which strait the current, at spring-tides, runs at the rate of six miles in an hour.

An additional reason for supposing that *Normandy* and *Jersey* were, at one time, less distant from each other than they now are is, that the latter is mentioned by Papyrius Massonius, as an island of the shore of *Coutance*.* This expression seems to indicate an approximation which the present distance would not justify.

A still stronger proof, and one that would alone be sufficient, is the following extract from Steeven's Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon :

" Bernard d'Abbeville, to avoid being chosen Prior of " *St. Cyprian's*, proceeded to the borders of *Brittany, into* " *the peninsula of Chaussey*, on the north-side of that " province."

" vinrent de *Poitier*, en *Neustrie* se fixerent dans le Diocese de *Cou-* " *tances* ; mais ayant envie de passer dans une isle voisine, pour y " vivre dans une plus grande solitude, ils furent retenus par les " Chretiens de Sisci, qui les prierent de rester au milieu d'eux, pour y " extirper l'idolatrie : ils y consentirent, et y fonderent le monastere " de Sisci. Ensuite Saint Père, ayant été elu Evêque *D'Avranche*, " vint, a l'age de 82 ans, visiter le susdit monastere : il y mourut le " lendemain de la fête de Pâque.

* See Falle's History.

This last quotation seems, likewise, to confirm the opinion, already expressed, that the encroachment of the sea was principally on the continental side. It is, however, highly improbable, that an ingulfment, which tore away so extensive a portion of *Normandy*, should have been the consequence of a single inundation: it was, doubtless, effected by repeated breaches, and at different periods.

From all the circumstances now recited, there is good ground for supposing that an absorption of considerable magnitude formerly took place; that it happened on the continental side; and that it extended to the present rocks, and little isle, of *Berehou*, to *Les Dirouilles*, and to the *Paternosters*; but whether this rugged range over formed part of the continent, or of *Jersey*, or whether it may be the remains of an intermediate island, must still be a matter of uncertainty. The great depth of forty fathoms between *Jersey* and some part of this extensive ledge, which depth does not decrease more than ten fathoms, along the northern shore, from *Belle Hougue* to *Plemont*,* renders it probable that the limits of *Jersey*, in

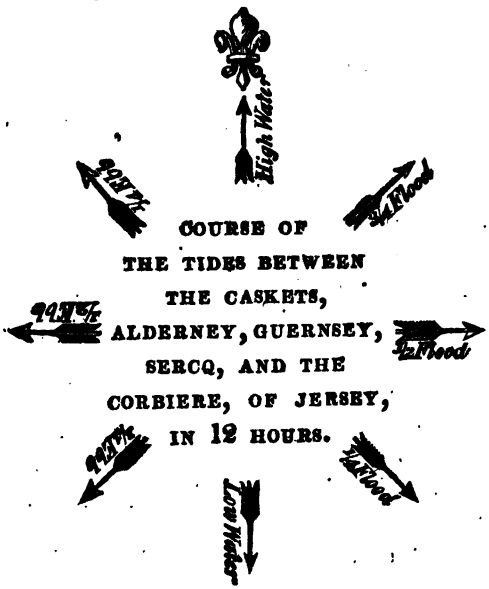
* There is not more than half the depth between *Jersey* and *Berehou*; the rocks in that corner of the former, which is opposite to the latter, are of a very different contexture from those on the northern coast, and, in general, are perfectly sound.

this quarter, have not experienced much diminution: at the same time, it must be admitted, that, throughout the whole northern extent, the rocky cliffs are, mostly, in a state of great disintegration: the numerous excavations sufficiently prove this. The force of tides, rising forty feet and upwards, round the island, and impelled from *Mont St. Michel*, at full flood, sometimes from a height of more than fifty feet, must, necessarily, in stormy weather, and with particular winds, act powerfully on rocks in so deterioated a state.

TIDES, CURRENTS, AND PORTS.

There is something very extraordinary in the tides, that flow and ebb among these islands. The directions they follow seem totally uninfluenced by others in the channel. They receive indeed their *momentum* at its mouth, but take different impulses, from the various obstructions that divert the regularity of their course. They flow E. S. E. to the Bay of *Mont St. Michel*. The declivity of the shore, in this gulf, is so inconsiderable, that the common extent of the tide is from twelve to sixteen

miles; and the bay is filled in the short space of two hours. When this is effected, a new direction takes place. The saturated inlet resists a greater accession, and the water is impelled along the Norman coast, northwards, until, in the course of twelve hours, it has encircled the islands, and returned to the spot from whence it began to flow. The currents, from being frequently intersected, succeed each other, in so rapid a manner, that they are in continual motion: there is no appearance of still water in these parts, as in the channel, at low ebb. The following diagram will best explain this:



These tides rise from forty to forty-five feet, round the islands: at *St. Malo* their height exceeds fifty feet.

It will readily be conceived, that an immense body of water, rising, in the space of six hours, to so great an elevation, and diverted, from its natural course, by so many intervening obstructions, must, necessarily, produce a variety of impetuous currents, running in different directions; and must, likewise, form many submarine banks. These circumstances apply more particularly to *Jersey* than to the neighbouring islands; for though the bottom of the sea, in the open parts, is tolerably uniform, and the depth may be averaged from thirty-five to forty fathoms, yet it is said to be more variable on the coast of *Jersey* than round any of the other islands. It is high water at *Jersey* about six o'clock, at every new and full moon.

As the flood commences, by rushing full against the rocks on the northern shore, it is high water half an hour earlier on that and on the western side, than on the southern and eastern shores.

Though there is good anchorage at Boulay Bay, St. Aubin's Bay, and at other inlets round the coast, yet not one of them is land-locked; and the two ports of St Helier, and St. Aubin, are both dry at

low water. To remedy this last defect, it has been suggested, that a safe and commodious harbour might be constructed at Boulay Bay; there being always a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels: but this idea has not yet been carried into execution, nor, indeed, has it ever been a subject of public investigation. Such a port would be very desirable, particularly in time of war; as, in the marine line of France, from Dunkirk to Brest, if we except the modern port of *Cherbourg*, there are only tide havens, and not one of them has even sufficient depth for ships of the line.

CLIMATE AND AIR.

From the trifling difference between the latitude of *Jersey*, and that of the southern coast of *England*, and from proximity to the continent, by which it is embraced on three sides, an Englishman would not be led to expect any great variation, between the climate of *Jersey* and that of his own country. There is, however, a sensible difference, particularly with respect to the season of winter. Frost is rarely of any continuance; snow seldom lies more than two or

three days on the ground; and shrubs that require to be sheltered, even in Devonshire, and Cornwall, are here exposed without any covering, and seldom receive much injury. We see, also, carnations, pinks, and other spring flowers, blowing, during the winter, in the open air, if in a favourable aspect; and, with a little shelter, even the Chinese rose. The rains are, indeed, more frequent, in *Jersey;* fogs, that rise from the sea, and spread themselves over the land, are not uncommon; and the island is subject to boisterous gales of wind, especially from the western quarter, from whence it blows more frequently than from any other point of the compass. The weather is, occasionally, very warm in summer time; but that oppressive sultriness, sometimes experienced in England, and on the continent, in hot summers, is seldom felt.

This nearer approach to equability of temperature, is the natural consequence of *Jersey*'s being completely open, on one side, to the Atlantic Ocean, and to its comparative minuteness, whereby every part receives a portion of the vapours, exhaled from that immense body of water.

In the latter part of the spring, a keen easterly wind prevails, usually, for some time: this is remarkably penetrating to delicate constitutions.

On the whole, the climate may be considered as mild, and the air as very salubrious. Camden says, that, in his time, the island did not even stand in need of a physician; and in the memory of persons, now living, there was only one in the town of St. Helier: at this day, the medical practitioners are numerous, and most of them have full employment. Aguish complaints are, indeed, not uncommon, in the few swampy parts; and it must be owned, that pulmonic attacks are very frequent, and, too generally, fatal. These last chiefly affect young persons; and they may be fairly attributed to causes, that have not any reference whatever to climate.* Bilious af-

* Mr. Gamble, in his "View of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland," mentions the prevalence of consumptions; and having received a medical education, he attributes the disease to the unfortunate fashion, among females, of going too lightly clad for the variableness and dampness of the climate. Is not this the case in Jersey, especially as females are, more generally, victims of the complaint than males?

Where young persons are, from their earliest infancy, accustomed to brave all seasons, sudden transitions from heat to cold have little effect. The children of many peasants are permitted to run about, nearly in a state of nudity. During a severe frost in England, the author once saw a chimney sweeper, with no other covering whatever than a coarse blanket, just fastened at his neck, and hanging loosely, so as to leave his body nearly exposed. This young man was standing, in the open air, to see some boys that were sliding. He laughed heartily when any one chanced to fall, and did not appear at all sensible of the cold. But when persons, more delicately brought up, rush, at midnight, from hot rooms into a frigid atmosphere, and thus take a

fections are likewise prevalent, particularly in the summer season. Perhaps, however, no part of Europe can furnish more instances of vigorous longevity, under circumstances by no means favourable to health,* which did not exist in *Jersey* when Camden wrote.

kind of bath *à la Russe*, they ought to have Russian constitutions. The transition is more particularly felt in Jersey, where very few of the inhabitants have close carriages.

* This alludes to the prodigious quantity of salted provisions, of different descriptions, especially fish, consumed in the island; and for which indigestible, and sometimes putrid food, the country people exchange the nutritive produce of their farms. To this source the many cases of scrofula, which exhibits itself in a sad variety of forms, may, in all probability, be traced. To ascribe these deplorable effects to local or atmospherical contingencies, would be an insult to common sense, and a libel on the benevolent Author of nature. Even the higher ranks of inhabitants have been too much accustomed to indulge a relish for so deleterious an aliment. Happily, however, this vitiated and pernicious taste is now declining, among all but the lower classes.

SOIL AND FERTILITY.

The soil of JERSEY is, necessarily, very variable, from the inequality of its surface. The whole island is a huge stony mass, the elevated parts of which are often but slightly covered with a gritty substance, composed of the detritus of rock, and of sea sand, amalgamated with decayed vegetables. On the contrary, the valleys have a great depth of alluvial matter, washed down by violent rains, from the steep declivities of those slopes, called *coteaux*, by which they are straitened in their course. These valleys, where not swampy, are extremely fertile, and all might be drained, and rendered highly productive. In many places, even where the surface is less indented, there are from twelve to fourteen feet of vegetative earth, and sometimes more.

An exception must, however, be made to a large tract of land, called *Les Quenvais*, or *Quenvés*, in the S. W. corner of the island. This district is now a mere assemblage of sandy hillocks, which, in several places, rise one hundred feet from the level of the shore, and scarcely afford nourishment to some scattered plants, and a few meagre blades of

spiry grass. It is completely open to the western gales; so that, when these are violent, clouds of sand, from *St. Ouen's* Bay, are drifted over this devoted part of the country, and a constant sterility is thus maintained.

The Rev. Mr. Falle, the historian of *Jersey*, says, that towards the close of the fifteenth century, this desert was very fertile. He quotes, from an ancient M.S. that the sad change "happened by divine vengeance, on the owners of those lands, for detaining the goods of strangers, shipwrecked;" but he adds, that it might have been from "those high westerly winds that blow here, at almost all seasons of the year, and that, on this side of the island, are daily seen to drive the sands to the tops of the highest cliffs."

It will, naturally, be asked, why the sand did not cover this tract of ground until the sixteenth century. Mr. Falle's own account supplies a very rational answer which does not seem to have struck him. He says, "In the parish of *St. Ouen*, the sea has, within these 250 years, swallowed up a very rich vale, where, to this hour, at low water, the marks of buildings appear among the rocks, and great stumps of oaks are seen in the sand after a storm.*

* See Appearance.

In fact, the rich vale, of which he speaks, was wholly, or in part, an extensive wood; which, while it remained, sheltered the more inland quarter. That defence thrown down, the wind had full power over the open adjacent country: and the sand, which, since the accident, has continued to cover Les *Quenvais*,* may be a portion of the very earth in which the forest grew; for St. *Ouen's* bay is, in a manner, paved with flat rocks to a considerable way in the sea, beyond low-water mark. These had, doubtless, a superstratum of excellent soil: the number of trees, that are at times discovered, with their roots still penetrating the fissures of the rocks, and thus clinging to them, attests this truth. It is absurd to suppose, that a desolation, so considerable in extent, and so complete in its effects, could have been the consequence of a single gale, or even of an uninterrupted succession of storms; the change was gradual, though, probably, rapid; and greatest at the commencement, from

* To trace the etymology of local names is generally a difficult task, and frequently an unsatisfactory attempt. Mr. Falle, speaking of les Quenvais, quotes thus from a Latin M. S. of Philip de Carteret, esq, Seigneur de St. Ouen: "Nunc Canvetos vocant."

Quenvais, or Quenvés, seems to be a very natural derivation from Canvetos; and as the M. S, on this subject says, "ventis perflata fuerit, et universam illam agrorum fœcunditatem vastaverit," may we

the quantity of soil, disengaged by the waves, when the ingulfment took place. The argillaceous and other particles being washed away, or dissolved, left the sandy molecules behind, which thus, uncemented, became the sport of every wind.

Les Quenvais now form a large and barren common. There is an intention of enclosing it for cultivation: a design which is suspended, in consequence of some claims, of ancient date, that have lately been renewed to the whole district.

General Don, from a truly public spirited motive, enclosed forty-five *vergées*, or twenty acres, which he trenched very deep, and thus reached the natural soil: whether this laudable trial may answer, in point of expense or not, is uncertain: his Excellency has however set an example, worthy of being imitated, in the same or some other shape.

But though generally speaking the soil is so fertile, that large families are maintained on the produce of ten *vergées*, or less than four acres and a half of ground, yet the ample supply of

not imagine the barbarous term *Canvetos* to have originated from the words *campus* and *ventus*, and thus to signify *les champs du vent*. Even this last phrase glides into *Quenvais* or *Quenvés*, as in that dialect, which is called *Jersey* French, ch is pronounced like k, as in Greek and some other languages. A provincial manner of speaking would soon effect such a change.

bountiful Nature is seldom collected to its full extent. The fields and gardens, too generally present "a wild, where weeds and flowers promiscuous shoot;" but for this confusion,

"We ought to blame the culture, not the soil;"

since the luxuriant crop of weeds affords a good proof of a prolific matrix.*

*The inattention just mentioned is, however, easily explained. The island abounds with small parental inheritances: hired labourers are difficult to procure, and too expensive: besides which, the proprietors have long been accustomed to manage without any other assistance, than that which they derive from their own families, and occasional helps from neighbours: of course they move slowly. Of grass land, some remains unmown, until part of the herbage is deprived of a portion of its sap; and should the ground be in tillage, a quantity of grain is shed before the whole can be reaped. It must likewise be considered, that families living much within themselves, and farming their own small estates, generally dislike innovations. Settled habits descend from father to son, and hence hereditary prejudices are formed, that become by degrees deeply rooted. Thus the custom of stacking hay, and cutting it out in trusses, is seldom practised. It is, in *Jersey*, loosely stowed away in barns; becomes dry and dusty; and when carted for sale, hangs over on each side, and appears, with the exception of colour, as if coming from the hay-field.

Many are of opinion that keeping hay in barns, or at least in what are called Dutch barns, is a preferable mode to that of stacking it in the open air: but in either way, it ought to be well trodden or pressed down. This tends to excite that fermentation by which the saccharine quality is developed; and by which process, analogous to malting, the provender is rendered more nutritious. How beneficial malting is will appear, when we consider that barley, when raw, yields but a very trifling quantity of sugar; whereas, in the state of malt, the saccharine matter comprises more than half the weight. The system of fallowing is unknown in *Jersey*. The farmers vary their crops, but do not leave their ground unemployed; nor does it appear to be necessary.

In Mr. Falle's time, the great deformity of the island was an incredible multitude of toads;* its present deformity is the incredible number of weeds, which, as an English agriculturist sarcastically said, formed one of the island crops. The surface is likewise disfigured, in a variety of places, from the protuberances occasioned by an immense number of moles, which have been called the *Jersey* ploughmen.† The estates of several gentlemen are, however, exceptions, in both respects, to these general strictures. The real population of the island is now so great, and the adventitious increase by the military, by masons, and by other workmen employed under Government, forms so considerable an addition, that every foot of ground should be cultivated to the utmost.

When Dr. Heylyn came to JERSEY, many years since, he found the inhabitants more in-

* From hence has arisen the name of *Crapaux*, so illiberally applied to the natives.

† Among the laws of the Twelve Tables at *Rome*, was this ordinance: That no person should use charms to draw his neighbour's corn into his own fields. As many of the country inhabitants are, even at the present day, strongly impressed with the idea of wizards and witches, it would be very desirable to find some of this wonder-working tribe, whose magical spells were sufficiently powerful to *draw* all the moles and weeds out of the island. In this case the clergy would hardly be called upon to perform the ceremony of exorcism.

clined to agricultural pursuits than to manufactures or commerce; and he observes, that "the island is generally very fruitful of corn, whereof the inhabitants have not only enough for themselves, but some overplus." This is far from being now the case. The island does not produce more than two thirds of the quantity of corn, to answer its consumption. The decay of tillage arose from a coalition of causes; and these are daily increasing. It sprung from the improvement of navigation and foreign commerce, which employed many hands and advanced the price of labour. Corn was in consequence brought from foreign markets, cheaper than the *Jersey* farmers could afford it:—from an increase of the stocking manufacture:—from the conversion of the best arable lands into gardens and cider orchards. These causes operated when Mr. Falle lived: additional reasons may now be assigned. Firstly, an increased population, both permanent and accidental: secondly, the quantity of oxen and sheep imported from *England* for slaughter, and that require to be pastured for several weeks before they can recover from the effects of their voyage: thirdly, the greater number of horses now kept by the military and pri-

vate persons, together with those employed in town carts: and, fourthly, the prodigious number of cows bred for the purpose of exporting to *England*. For the last three uses a larger proportion of grass land became necessary, and an increased demand arose for the article of hay.*

From this deficit in the island produce from tillage, especially respecting grain, there is not unfrequently a temporary scarcity in the town of *St. Helier*: this seems to require some counteracting measure. From contrary winds, or stormy weather, the bakers are at times very short of flour, and the butchers of meat; so that were a deficiency in either respect to happen, at a time when an enemy possessed only a momentary naval superiority, the consequences might be very distressing. The country inhabitants, living principally on the produce of their farms, would not feel the inconvenience in so serious a degree.

Notwithstanding what has been said in the beginning of this section, the soil of *Jersey* is not to be comprised under the heads of grit, and alluvial deposites. It is in general composed of

* These remarks were penned during the late war. At this present moment, July 1814, though peace has been only so recently restored, hay has fallen to one fourth of the price it obtained a few months back, and horses are daily declining in value.

a light, sandy, and highly prolific earth.* We

* The following comparative estimates will best display the degree of fertility, to which the soil of *Jersey* attains:

The standard *Cabot* of the island for wheat, and for that grain alone, measures fourteen inches and a quarter wide, and eight inches and a quarter deep, English measure; consequently it contains 1315.7536 cubic inches.

A legal Winchester bushel measures eighteen inches and a half wide, and eight inches deep; it therefore contains 2150.4252 cubic inches.

The average produce of wheat per acre, in *Essex* and in *Hampshire*, has been estimated at 24 bushels, each weighing from 60 to 64 pounds avoirdupois. The Rev. Mr. Warner, in his History of the *Isle of Wight*, makes the average in that island only 21 bushels. 24 bushels, at 62 pounds each, make 1488 pounds.

In *Jersey* the average on different articles is as follows:

Wheat	30	Cabots, each weighing	30	Pounds *Jersey* weight per *Vergée*.
Barley	26	.....	36	
Oats	30	.....	27	
Potatoes	300	.....	40	

The utmost produce of wheat may be taken at 40 *Cabots*; though in 1813 the utmost produce, on the best land, was 50 *Cabots* of 33 pounds each.

There is a difference between the pound avoirdupois and that of *Jersey*, 104 of the latter being considered as fully equal to 112 of the former; therefore 13 *Jersey* pounds are equivalent to 14 pounds avoirdupois.

Calculating on the above estimates, a *Winchester* bushel of *Jersey* wheat will weigh full 49 *Jersey* pounds, or nearly 52 pounds 13 ounces avoirdupois.

As two *Vergées* and a quarter are equal to one statute acre, the average produce of *Jersey* wheat, at 30 pounds per *Cabot*, will be 2025 *Jersey* pounds, or nearly 2181 pounds avoirdupois, per acre.

The results from the foregoing estimates are interesting: they prove that *Jersey* wheat is lighter than *English* wheat, in the proportion of 52 pounds 13 ounces to 62 pounds: but that the produce of wheat from the *Jersey* soil, exceeds that of *England* in the proportion of 2181 to 1488. Great however as this excess is, the same disproportion in the quantity of flour will, it is presumed, not exist; because

meet also with blue and yellow clay. A singular

the *Jersey* grain being lighter, has probably a greater proportion of husk, or bran: still the difference in the quantity of flour must be very considerable.

The *Cabot* in which barley and every other kind of grain, (wheat excepted,) pease, beans, potatoes, &c. are measured, is more capacious than that used for wheat, the proportion requiring 4 of the later to fill 3 of the former. The preceding estimates of barley, oats, and potatoes, must therefore be regulated accordingly.

All the articles mentioned are *struck*, with the exception of potatoes, the measure of which is *heaped up*.

In addition to the excess in *Jersey* wheat, it must be considered, that both in *England* and the *Isle of Wight*, farming is carried on with great attention: whereas in *Jersey*, several material advantages are either wanting or neglected.

The author's informations from *England* respecting potatoes vary so much, that he finds it difficult to fix a proper average. One account states the average produce of an acre to be 400 bushels, at 74 pounds per bushel, or 29,600 pounds. Mr. Warner's statement respecting the *Isle of Wight* is, from 60 to 80 sacks: taking this at the medium of 70, the produce at 74 pounds per bushel, will amount to only 15,540 pounds. This estimate is considered as too low, the other as considerably too high: perhaps 20,000 pounds would be a fairer average.

The *Jersey* produce of potatoes is after the rate of 27,000 *Jersey* pounds, or nearly 29,077 English pounds, per acre; so that in this article also, the difference is in favour of *Jersey*.

The general crop of hay is averaged at about one ton per *vergée*, which must also be deemed a very considerable produce. The aftermath is sometimes mown, but more usually grazed.

A few calculations deducible from the foregoing estimates, and that may be useful in *Jersey*, are now subjoined.

It requires about $13\frac{1}{14}$ *Cabots* of wheat to make an English quarter.

An English quarter of English wheat, contains	496	Pounds
One of *Jersey* wheat, contains	$452\frac{1}{2}$	Avoirdupois.
Deficiency.....	$43\frac{1}{2}$	

The produce of *Jersey* wheat from an acre is about $41\frac{3}{14}$ English bushels.

circumstance is, that though a very great variety exists in the mineralogical department of *Jersey*, neither lime-stone, chalk, nor any substance of a calcareous nature, has ever been discovered, except in trifling specimens:* nor is there marle, nor any true gravel. The inhabitants repair their roads with rock, broken into suitable fragments; and they employ the same substance taken from particular spots, in a disintegrated state, for walks in their gardens and pleasure grounds. The sort used for these purposes is very argillaceous; consequently it binds extremely well, and when properly chosen in point of colour, has much the appearance of real gravel, and nearly all its advantages.

The slopes, or *coteaux*, yield timber, broom, gorse, fern, and where neither too steep nor too rocky, tolerable pasture.

The parishes of *St. Ouen*, and *St. Brelade*, are generally the earliest, by a fortnight, in their harvestings; *St. John's* is considered as later than any other.

Much of the land near the town of *St. Helier*, has a superstratum of brick earth, though not of the best quality for the purpose: it is however

* See MINERALOGY.

employed; and from a recent demand for the public works, and for the enlargement of the town itself, the vicinity is now crowded with brickeries.

DIVISIONS.

The island is divided into twelve parishes; these are *Trinity*, *St. John's*, and *St. Mary's*, on the north; *St. Ouen's*, *St. Peter's*, and *St. Brelade's*, (or *Breverlard's*), on the west; *St. Lawrence's*, *St. Helier's*, and *St. Saviour's*, on the south; *St. Clement's*, *Grouville*, and *St. Martin's*, on the east. These, with the exception of the parish of *St. Ouen*, are again divided into *Vintaines*, or double tythings. The divisions in that parish are called *Cuillettes*. All border, more or less, on the sea, except *St. Saviour's*, and even this has one point of contact.

ENCLOSURES, HEDGE-ROWS OR BANKS, AND WASTE LANDS.

The custom of *Gavel-kind* or an equal distribution of fortune among children, prevailing, though in a very partial manner, in *Jersey*, the landed pro-

perty is necessarily divided into small estates; this of course occasions corresponding enclosures. These circumscribed portions are surrounded by banks of an extraordinary height, and of several feet in thickness. Many are even faced with stone, so as to have the appearance of ramparts; and most of them have hedges, or trees, planted on their summits. It is difficult to ascertain why so extraordinary a waste of ground, on such limited estates, and in so small an island, should have been introduced, and still more so that it should have become a general custom. The approach to most houses in the country, above those of the lower class of farmers, is through a long and narrow avenue, called *une chasse:* this likewise is, in most cases, an unprofitable use of ground, as the timber seldom grows to any advantageous size.

Lands so subdivided in extent, and proprietorship, require an infinite number of narrow roads, intersecting each other in all directions. The waste of ground, from all these several causes, is comparatively immense. Mr. Falle computed, that, in his time, nearly one third of the island was taken up in these, and in other hedge-rows, gardens, orchards, an dthe issues of houses.* In other respects it com-

* Though these are not all waste lands, yet they are in an inferior

not be said that there is much waste land in *Jersey*, except, as before mentioned, *Les Quennais*, together with some marshy places, in the parishes of *St. Peter*, *St. Lawrence*, and *Grouville*, and a few *Mielles*, or sandy tracts, bordering the shore, on the southern side of the island. There is, at the same time, sufficient cause for asserting, that the island might, by greater attention, be rendered much more productive. In the north, in a variety of places, the lands bordering on the sea are little better than heaths: on these are seen only a few sheep, or goats, browsing; and yet, merely separated from those open parts by a low wall of stones, loosely piled up, may occasionally be found crops of corn, whose

state of cultivation, and the aggregate amount is considerably more than the proportion of unimproved lands in *England* and *Wales*; the joint area of which countries contains 49,480 square miles, or 31,648,000 acres. The waste lands in these comprise 7,768,777 acres, or about one fourth part. Some accounts make the proportion of commons and waste lands, in *England* and *Wales*, as little more than one sixth.

In a small island like *Jersey*, depending so much on other countries for the very necessaries of life, and so liable to be, occasionally, deprived of these assistances, the cultivation, to the utmost degree, and in the most beneficial manner, of every foot of ground, becomes an object of the highest importance; more especially when we reflect, that the standing population of *Jersey*, on an average of the same extent of territory, is not far short of double that of both *England* and *Wales*, (See POPULATION.)

appearance evinces, that more of this apparently infertile ground might be rendered equally prolific.

To sum up this subject in a few words: the *Jersey* landholders are not enterprising in character; but being in general easy in their circumstances, and consuming in their families the greater part of their own produce, they in most instances follow, with little deviation from the beaten track, the customary modes of their progenitors.

HIGHWAYS, AND NEW MILITARY ROADS.

The Highways were formerly of different widths, and were under strict regulations in this respect: there was one of these, called *Perquage*, in each parish, and it had a peculiar destination. It began at the church, and from thence led directly to the sea. Its use was to enable those, who, for some capital crime, had taken sanctuary in the church, and had been sentenced to exile, to reach the shore in safety. If they strayed at all from the *perquage* in going, they forfeited all the advantages of sanctuary, became liable to be seized, and suffer the penalties of the law. These privileged paths were abolished at the Reformation.

Along most of the old roads there runs a paved foot-path; but this, and the carriage-way, are in many places rough, and as there is seldom room for quartering, the ruts are frequently deep. These circumstances render it necessary to have the country carts made very strong: for the same reasons the wheels are flat, and turn loosely round an axle, that projects considerably on each side, and thus permits the wheels to extend or contract, according to the distance between the ruts.

As the banks that confine the highways, are generally much elevated, and lined with overshadowing trees, those roads afford a cool shelter during the heats of summer; but as winter approaches they become extremely gloomy, damp, and muddy.

Of late several highways have been enlarged; others closed up and converted into fields. New military roads are either completed or forming, all round the island; besides others in several cross directions.

MINERAL WATERS.

All the waters of this description hitherto discovered in *Jersey*, are of a chalybeate nature.

Ferruginous springs are visible in many parts of the island, but two only are of any note, and even to these little attention is paid. One is in the parish of *St. Mary*, the other in that of *St. Saviour*.

PRODUCE.

This is an ample field, as well with respect to the natural growth, as to that which is the effect of cultivation. Under the former branch may be comprised most kinds of forest trees, particularly the chesnut, elm, and white oak. These and other species of timber trees, would acquire much greater height, and girt, were it not for the circumscribed area of the enclosures round which they are planted.*

These small fields requiring exposure to the sun, the farmers are obliged to lop the wide-spreading branches, and also the heads. A few groves in-

* In proof of this, we need only mention, that, in the year 1704, an oak was felled in the cemetery of *Grouville* church. The dimensions of this tree were so extraordinary, that it was supposed to contain fifty tons of timber. The bark alone filled six carts: yet the whole sold for only the trifling sum of forty-four ecus, of three *livres* each, or, according to the present rate of money, £5 10*s.* sterling.

deed exist, but nothing that can be called a wood. Yet so numerous are those pollards, that, on taking a view from any elevated part inland, the whole island appears like one continued forest: many houses being deeply buried in glens, and embowered by the thick foliage of surrounding shade. These gloomy recesses were, probably, in the interiour parts, selected for shelter from the high winds, that are so frequent in this island; and near the coast, in order to be unseen by piratical invaders.

Among the wild plants that appear to be indigenous, we may particularize as of most utility, the *Rubia Tinctoria*, (madder), the *Lutcola*, (weld), single-chamomile, gorse, broom, fern, and heath, with an extensive variety of aromatic herbs.* There are also morels, common mushrooms, and the smaller kind, called equally *Champignons*, by the French. Laver and samphire are found, though chiefly on the northern coast: the former is a marine production, of which little use is made in *Jersey:* the latter can be gathered without that terrifying risk, which our great dramatic poet,

* Single-chamomile and heath generally supply the place of the double-chamomile, and produce a more pungent though less agreeable bitter.

so emphatically and justly describes. The rocky cliffs, though frequently very steep, are seldom of so beetling a form, as to prevent the hardy natives from descending them without assistance. Among the dangerous though medicinal species, those most numerous are the *Digitalis*, (fox-glove), *Thymelœa*, (spurge),* and the common night-shade.

In an agricultural respect, *Jersey* produces all the farinaceous species of grain, and the various edible roots, and other vegetable substances, that are reared in England. The bearded wheat, called in *Jersey Froment Tremais*, (*Frumentum trimestre*), from being sown in the spring and reaped in three months, is likewise cultivated. It is esteemed to be equally nutritive as the species usually raised in *Great-Britain*, but the flour is not so white. Lucern and clover are in general cultivation, wherever the soil will admit of the former, whose tap root, when it finds an opportunity, will penetrate to the depth of several yards. Few other artificial grasses, if any, are sown.

* This plant is constantly met with in the slopes, or *coteaux*, especially if under the cover of trees, or underwood: in these places, where the free current of air is impeded, spurge is extremely offensive to the olfactory nerves, and must be pernicious. The author has same reason to think, that he contracted an indisposition that lasted several days, from having inadvertently left some spurge one night in his bed-chamber.

Of other plants, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to rear hops. From the nature of the soil, it appears likely to answer, though so delicate a plant as to be injured by slight causes.

Private gardens yield every *natural** luxury that the climate can produce; and from this source the market is principally supplied with such articles as require attention. The peach-apricot is remarkable for its size and beauty. Melons are in profusion, and strawberries have been noticed for superiority of flavour. Of wintry fruits the pearmain, which in *England* is principally applied to culinary purposes, and seldom lasts for any length of time, is here a very good eating apple also, and reckoned to keep longer then any other; whereas the russeting, which in *England* is considered as the best store apple, is in *Jersey* but little esteemed, and soon decays. But the pride of this island is the *Chaumantelle*, a pear, sometimes nearly a pound in weight. This delicious fruit frequently sells on the spot for five guineas per hundred, and is sent to English friends as a particular present. The colmar, though in less general estimation, is by many considered as even a superiour kind. Both

* The word *natural* is used, because in *Jersey* hot-house fruits are little known.

these species keep for several months; but they require great care and almost daily attention.

The chief produce, however, of the island is cider, of which about 24,000 hogsheads are annually manufactured;* and of which nearly 1800 hogsheads† are exported to *England*. This liquor is the common beverage of *Jersey*; but the farmers are seldom very nice in assorting their fruit, so that different kinds are mixed together, and the damaged apples are not often separated. The cider retailed at *St. Helier's* is in general detestable, though the regulations respecting it are very strict.

There have of late years been two cider manufactories established, and from these the liquor is excellent.

Formerly the principal drink in use was mead; at that time there were many apiaries: these are now much neglected, though the *Jersey* honey is said to be of a very superiour quality.

* This is supposed to be the average: in a plentiful year 36,000 hogsheads have been made, and perhaps a still larger quantity; but, among the farmers, who are large consumers of this beverage, much water is mixed with the juice of the apple. From this cause, and from the nature of the subject, it is hardly possible to ascertain the actual produce of the fruit itself.

† This is computed from a registered average of five years, being from 1809 to 1813, both years inclusive. (See COMMERCE.)

MANURE, WRACK, CALLED VRAIC, AND VRAICKING.

Though neither chalk, limestone, nor marle, has hitherto been discovered in the island, yet the Divine Goodness has not left *Jersey* without a substitute for other manure: this is sea weed, of different species of *Algæ*, all called in the island by the general name of *vraic*. This marine vegetable grows luxuriantly on the rocks round the coast. It is gathered only at certain times, appointed by public authority. There are two seasons for cutting it: part is dried, and serves for fuel; after which the ashes are used for manure: part is spread, as fresh gathered, on the ground and ploughed in: it is likewise scattered in the same state over meadow land, and is said to promote the growth of grass: it may, perhaps, have this effect; but as the solar heat, and the frequent stormy winds, soon parch it, some of its salutary influence seems likely to be lost;* and it appears probable, that a slight sprinkling of sea water would, though perhaps in a less degree, have a similar effect.

Though regular vraicking is permitted only at stated times, yet, as in tempestuous weather large

* In dry seasons it is not unfrequently obliged to be raked off the land.

quantities are torn from the rocks, and drifted on shore, the farmers are at all times on the watch; so that, even in the midst of winter, whole families, comprising men, women, and children, of both sexes, are seen raking together the highly prized boon of Neptune, and sometimes breast high in the water; wraicking, like a Catholic holiday, suspending all other secular employments.

Stable dung was fomerly so little esteemed, that it became necessary to pay for its removal: this prejudice is done away; and dung is now purchased as a desirable article of manure, by those who, not many years since, were paid for clearing it away. *Vraic*, amalgamated with stable dung, and suffered to rot, would doubtless form an excellent species of manure. Soot, coal ashes, and other substances of a similar nature, do not seem congenial to the soil of *Jersey*, which consists principally of a light friable earth; though they might be useful to the stiff lands, or if mixed with other substances.

ZOOLOGY.

Natural history is so extensive a subject, and so many of its articles will be found under different heads in this work, that we shall content ourselves with particularizing a few species in the animal world.

Of domestic creatures the horses are small, but strong and hardy, though frequently worked at a very early age. The cows are of that breed known in *England* by the name of Alderney cows; the far greater number, however, if not all, are now sent from *Jersey*.* They are smaller and more delicately formed than the English cows, and yet the oxen are sometimes very large and strongly limbed. These last are employed in the labours of the field, and are frequently placed in the shafts of a country cart, with two horses in front. The sheep are diminutive and mostly black. In a very few places the breed of goats is encouraged.

Of useful wild animals almost the only kind is the rabbit. A hare is occasionally seen; but no other four-footed game.

* They were, doubtless, brought originally to *Jersey*, from *Normandy*, as the same breed is common in the latter province. It is however probable that the first cows imported into *England* from

The principal noxious animals are weasels and moles. Toads, though still numerous, cannot be comprehended in this list. We must not however omit to mention that there are three species of field mice; the common kind varying from the domestic one only in size. Another sort approaches nearer to the bulk of a rat, and is of a grey colour, with long hair: these have four teeth, two below and two above; but those of the lower jaw are twice the length of the upper ones: their eyes are so small as to be scarcely discernible: but the most remarkable circumstance respecting this animal is, that, though the ears are proportioned to its size, they are completely hid under the length of fur. When this covering is removed, they appear of a thin bladder-like substance, perfectly divested of hair, or down. Thus has Divine Providence secured the organ from injury when the creature is burrowing in the earth. The third mouse is that called *mus araneus*, and it agrees exactly with the species described by Dioscorides, in his account of Mygale. This sort is not half so large as either of the former ones. It is of a dun colour every where, except on the belly, which is white. The singularity of this diminutive animal

these islands, were sent from *Alderney*; and that the name has been continued, to prevent any supposed diminution in their value.

is, that its excrement is perfect musk; from whence, in *Jersey*, it has obtained the name of *musquine*. They were formerly much more numerous than at present. (The foregoing particulars respecting mice are principally extracted from an old M.S, but its contents are verified by observations at the present time.)

Besides the birds common in *England*, there is in *Jersey* the red-legged partridge; a beautiful species once very numerous in the island, but the race is now nearly destroyed. There are also wheatears; woodcocks, in cold seasons; abundance of linnets, both red and grey; blackbirds, thrushes, wrens, &c; but not a single nightingale. Of birds less in request there are cormorants, gulls, and several other sorts.

Though plenty of small snakes in the island, there are not any venomous reptiles. Toads, for which *Jersey* has been stigmatized, are of several species, and some of a monstrous size.* Many very beautiful lizards of different hues are constantly seen, basking in the sun during the summer season.

Among the insect tribes the gnats appear to be chiefly of the *morio* species, of the *culex* genus, having feathered *antennæ*. They are not troublesome in

* It is said that at Guernsey toads cannot live.

the houses, nor do the inhabitants complain of being bitten by them. In fact, the unequal surface of the island, and its wedge-like form, by not permitting any great accumulation of stagnant water, prevent those creatures from being generally numerous.

There is one winged insect that so much resembles the humming bird, in some of its habits, as to have induced persons to consider it as of the same species. Its size is that of a large humble bee: it does not light on any plant; but continually fluttering, with a loud humming noise, it introduces a long proboscis into the cup of a flower, and thus sucks out the moisture.

The coast of *Jersey* abounds with a great variety of fish. Most of those known in *England* are caught here: but the haddock, the smelt,* and the muscle, are rarely if ever seen; nor is the cod a frequent visitor. The fish most in esteem is the red mullet. The *auris marina*, called here, by corruption, the *ormer*, is likewise prized, especially by the natives. It is a univalve shell fish, of the *haliotis* genus, with a row of perforations on one side of the shell. This

* A fish, which in size and appearance greatly resembles the smelt, and is sometimes called so, is common at a particular season. It is named *gradeau*; but it wants the peculiar scent that the real smelt emits.

animal is equal in size to a middling oyster; but has no under protection: it is very muscular, and thus clings to the rocks. The interiour of its shell exhibits the prismatic colours, and has been used instead of mother of pearl, though too thin for general purposes. The rocks round *Jersey* swarm with congers, some of which are six feet in length. There are also four species of the *squalus* genus, including the *squatina*, or angel fish; the last is indeed seldom caught. All the other three sorts are eaten by the lower class of inhabitants: these fish are from less than two feet to six or seven in length. There is a slender fish like a very small eel, named *lançon*. This kind is also taken in the west of *England*, and is there called sand-eel. Though an inhabitant of the water, it is seldom caught there; but having buried itself in the sand, remains under that moist covering as the tide ebbs. The sand being raked with a blunt instrument, shaped like a reaping hook, the fish is brought up by it. Night is considered as the most eligible time for this employment, which is likewise often followed as an amusement.

Great numbers of the *actinia* or sea anemone, some with red and others with white *tentacula*, cover the rocks that are left dry as the tide recedes. There is likewise found in the little pools, formed in the ca-

vities of these rocks, a species of the *limax marinus*. It appears like a lump of coagulated blood; and, on being gently pressed, emits a beautiful purple liquor of some durability, and which does not seem to be very readily effaced by the usual chymical agents. This marine animal, if put into a basin of sea water, soon exhibits itself as a kind of enormous slug, having on each side a large membrane like a wing, covering half its body, and which it moves like a fin as it glides along, but which is not displayed unless the creature is in full vigour. There not being any running streams that can be termed rivers in *Jersey*, and but few ponds, there is very little fresh-water fish.

LANGUAGE.

The vernacular language is French. Divine service, and preaching, the pleadings at court, and the public acts, are all in good French; though, in legal documents some obsolete forensic terms are still retained. The upper ranks understand and occasionally speak it; but, in compliance with custom, and to avoid the appearance of an affected superiority, over the lower classes, they, *too frequently*, converse in the provincial tongue, or, as it is called,

*Jersey French.** This is a heterogeneous compound of antiquated French, intermixed with modern expressions and gallicised English words, so that it may be termed a kind of *lingua franca;* and it is pronounced, especially in the country districts, with a most abominable *patois*. The different parishes even vary in these respects, so that there are more dialects in the language of *Jersey* than in the ancient Greek. This medley is really disgraceful to the island, and it is extraordinary that no efforts have yet been made to remedy the defect. English is, however, becoming daily more and more prevalent; the necessity of comprehending the soldiery has made it understood, even by the market women: it would indeed be soon equally spoken throughout the island, as the present jargon, were it particularly encouraged. Political considerations seem to render this highly desirable. The author of the present work was so fully impressed with a sense of its importance, that he once formed a plan for more generally disseminating the English language in the island. He reasoned then, and he still reasons, thus: *Jersey* is situated on the

* In this respect the *Jersey* gentry are more condescending than the higher inhabitants of Hamburgh. At the latter place, a master speaks to his servant in High German, and the other answers him in Low German; both understand each other; but *de heer* cannot pollute his lips with the vulgar dialect, and would feel it as a presumption, were his inferiour to use the polite one.

very shore of France: in the vortex, as it were, of our, too frequently, most formidable and enterprising foe*; every mode of defence becomes, therefore, an object of moment. A regular military force will, doubtless, effect much; but the integral—the natural—strength of every country is that intellectual band by which the inhabitants are united in sentiment;—in cordial and personal loyalty;—the results of animated affection.† Loyal indeed, and in an eminent degree, the islanders have always been: but from their former comparatively trifling intercourse with Great Britain, and from the dissimilitude of language, their attachment to the mother country, and to the sovereign, seems in those days to have sprung chiefly from hereditary impression; scarcely from any genuine sympathy of heart towards the English themselves, in preference to the natives of other countries, or from any real congeniality, or approximation of character. It could not be otherwise; the greater part of the inhabitants, living much within themselves, and farm-

* Strange it would appear to tell, were it not so glaring a truth, that

"Lands, intersected by a narrow frith,
"Abhor each other. Mountains interposed,
"Make enemies of nations, that had else,
"Like kindred drops, been mingled into one."

COWPER.

† See note towards the end of CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ing their own small paternal inheritances. The annals of history sufficiently evince, that national uniformity, of every kind, has a centripetal force and tendency; like the blood, which, while it circulates through all the finest ramifications of the body, returns again to the heart. Nonconformity, on the contrary, generates a sort of public schism;—breaks a link in the national chain;—disorders the body politic. To allude only to modern times, and to British records: Why was the Highland dress forbidden to be worn in Scotland, after the rebellion of 1745? and why, in Ireland, were the names of *White boy*, formerly, and of *United Irishmen*, of later date, so pointedly the objects of ministerial vigilance, even after the seditious plalanxes were broken; but lest the dress in one country, and the appellations in the other, should prove bonds of union;—sources of compact;—rallying points?

The internal communication throughout the island has been of late much promoted, and the intercourse with Great Britain considerably increased. These causes, together with the number of British troops, stationed in *Jersey* during the war, have materially contributed to the diffusion of the English language. But a more direct encouragement would, in a few years, render *Jersey*, in every point, as it

already is, in most respects, completely an *English** island.

ANTIQUITIES.

This article may be comprised under three heads: these are, Druidical monuments; Gaulish and Roman coins, together with the remains of Roman fortifications; and Christian religious edifices.†

Of Druidical monuments,‡ few remain at the pre-

* The term *English* is, in regard to *Jersey*, more consistent with the island constitution, than *British* would be.

† They will be found more particularly noticed in the descriptions that accompany the views.

‡ "The Asiatic origin of the Druids has long been an acknowledged point in the world of antiquaries. The evident Caduceus of Mercury, designated in the globe, wings, and serpent, that formed their grand temple at Abury, are abundant testimony of their connection with, if not descent from, Buddha. Mr. Burrow says, "that from Siberia the Hindoo religion probably spread over the whole earth: there are signs of it in every northern country, and in almost every system of worship: IN ENGLAND IT IS OBVIOUS; STONEHENGE IS EVIDENTLY ONE OF THE TEMPLES OF BOODH. He finally gives it as his own decided opinion, that THE DRUIDS WERE BRAHMINS."* (Maurice's Indian Antiquities.)

Mr. Maurice considers, therefore, that "the celebrated order of Druids anciently established in Britain were the immediate descendants of a tribe of Brahmins situated in the high northern la-

* Asiatic Researches.

sent period; but it is conjectured that formerly

"titudes, bordering on the vast range of Caucasus. That these, during that period of the Indian empire, when its limits were most extended in Asia, mingling with the Celto-Scythian tribes, who tenanted the immense deserts of Grand Tartary, became gradually incorporated, though not confounded, with that ancient nation; introduced among them the rites of the Brahmin religion, occasionally adopting those of the Scythians, and, together with them, finally emigrated to the western regions of Europe."

"The Dervish of the East, and the Druid of the West, are the same character, under names but little varied: indeed Keysler expressly affirms this: '*Sacerdotum genus, apud Turcas, ab antiquissimis temporibus, conservatum* DERVIS, *et nomine et re* DRUIDIS.'"

"Like those of the Persians, at Persepolis, the Druidical temples were open at the top; for, like them, the Scythians esteemed it impious to confine the Deity who pervades all nature, and whose temple is earth and skies."

"The British Druids seem, however, to have exceeded, if possible, even their Gaulic neighbours, in savage ferocity of soul, and boundless lust of sacrificial blood. The pen of history trembles to relate the baneful orgies, which their frantic superstition celebrated, when inclosing men, women, and children, in one vast wicker image, in the form of a man, and filling it with every kind of combustibles, they set fire to the huge colossus. It is not without reason suspected, that they sometimes finished their horrid sacrifice with a still more horrid banquet!"

"The Druids, like the ancient Indian race, worshipped the sun, under the form of erect, conical, and pyramidal stones; the symbols of the solar beam."

"The worship of the Druids was not confined to groves: on the loftiest eminences it was their custom to pile up rude irregular heaps of stones. Many of these Mercurial monuments still remain, on the summits of the mountains, in Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland: some are of immense magnitude. They were called, in the ancient Celtic language, CAIRNS; being, for the most part, of a conical and pyramidal form, with a large flat stone invariably placed on the apex, on which the sacred fires on the great festivals were kindled."

there were many more, that have been removed to make room for the plough, or broken in pieces for the double purpose of erecting dwellings and enclosing fields.

"Sometimes these obelisks consisted of a single stone" set upright.

"The Cromlechs are broad flat slabs placed on high in a horizontal posture upon others fixed on their edges in the ground."

(Mr. Maurice supposes the name to be derived from the Hebrew *Cheremluach*, a devoted stone; or *Cæremluach*, a burning stone.

"The Cromlech of Lanyon in Cornwall is forty-seven feet in circumference, and nineteen feet long."

"On the *Cairns*, the Druids, on May eve, made prodigious fires."

There were also stones placed in other directions: the upright ones are supposed to have likewise served for gnomons.

Among the stone monuments of the Druids, that circle called the ellipsis, was frequently used.

Mr. Maurice conceives, that the celebrated Scandinavian God "Oden, or Woden, was no other than the Taut of Phœnicia, the "Hermes of Egypt, the elder Buddha, or Boodh, of India, the Fo "of China, and the Mercury of Greece and Rome:" and he adds, "The religion of almost every nation of the earth, previous to the "happy diffusion of the Christian doctrine, exhibited little else be-"sides the shattered fragments of one grand system of primitive, I "do not say the earliest, theology, once prevalent in the Greater "Asia."

Nearly the whole of the preceding extended note is collected from different parts of the Rev. Mr. Maurice's Indian Antiquities; and it is hoped that those readers who have not perused his work, will be gratified by these extracts, on a subject so interesting to every antiquarian.*

(For further information the reader may consult Cæsar *De Bello Gallico*, Rowland's Mona, Borlase, Toland, Grose, Camden, Bryant, the learned but too hypothetical Stukeley, and other authors, both ancient and modern.

* Dr. Clarke, in his travels, mentions that "certain Brahmins, who had accompanied the Indian army, in its march from the Red Sea to the Nile, from Cosseir to Kene, saw at Dendera the representation of their god Vishnu, among the ancient sculpture of the place." Bourrit in his *Itinéraire*, says: "*Ces Druides étoient Gaulois ou Celtes, nations honoroient dit-on le dieu Bellinus, répondant à l'Apollon des Grecs et des Latins.*" *Part 2, section 2.*

Those of a decided character, now remaining, are, one at *Anne Ville;* one at *Le Couperon;* one supposed to be such, nearly covered with earth, at *Plemont;* and the remains of one, in a field named from it *blanche pierre*, a little to the N. of *Le Mont Patibulaire.* This last has been destroyed within twenty-six years from the present time, A. D. 1815; but nearly all the stones remain, though in a broken state, in the field. It was a Cromlech, and like that at *Anne Ville*,* the supporters on one side had long been removed, so that the slab reclined on the ground.

An unusual circumstance respecting this monument was, that from one end ran a single row of stones, several yards in length, in a line with that end, making a right angle with the supported side of the slab or large flat stone. There still remain in an upright position the two supporters of this side: they are now three feet in height, of a triangular shape, and go down several feet under ground. The flat horizontal slab was, by the appearance of its supporters, and from the recollection of persons that have seen it, about fifteen feet in length, and from eight to ten feet in width. This monument is on the highest part of the field; but there are not any remains of a mount: on the contrary, were the earth to

* See description of *St. Catherine's Bay.*

be cleared away from the stones, their position would be lower than some other parts of the enclosure.

There is neither in nor very near the spot any kind of natural rock whatever; nor are the fragments of the same quality as that rock which composes *le Mont Patibulaire.**

These vestiges of Pagan superstition were, in *Jersey*, of the three following descriptions. A single stone, reared up an end, like a rude column; or a large flat one, in a horizontal position, on other

* The author has been favoured with the following extract, from a M. S. which belonged to King James II, and which is now in the Harleian collection at the British Museum. It is entitled, "Cæsarea, or a Discourse of the Island of Jersey."

"Of Poquelays we have the following. There are in the island above half a hundred of them. I observe two different in forme from the rest; one in a place called Les Landes Palot, not farre from the free-schoole, consisting of one only massive entire stone, and therefore not hollowe under as the rest, which seemes to be the naturall rock growne upon the place, and by art hewed and fashioned into a naturall poquelaye; but yet it is separated from the rock under it with such a counterpoise, that at a certain place a boy with his finger's end can move it, which a hundred men could not otherwise doe. The other is to be seene neere the Old Castle, as you goe towards St. Catherine's. This stands just at the top of a round hillock made of hands, and is supported not by three, as the rest, but by five stones, which by length of time are suncke soe deepe into the ground, that a man must creepe to goe under it; the covering being exceeding large and waighty."*

The Rev. Mr. Maurice, in his Indian Antiquities, quotes the late very learned Jacob Bryant; who thinks the Rocking or Logan stones to have been operations of a very remote age; probably before the time when the Druids, or Celtæ, were first known.

* The former of these Poquelayes is, doubtless, a description of the rocking stone mentioned by Mr. Falle.

stones placed upright, or edgewise, and sometimes surrounded with more, set singly at equal distances; or, lastly, circles of stones in an erect position, some covered with slabs, and others standing singly.* There are also, in different parts of the island, single erect stones, and assemblages of stones, of too equivocal an appearance to be pronounced Druidical.

It is evident, from the position of those that had horizontal coverings, and from the great quantities of ashes found in the ground about them, that they were used for altars; and it is universally admitted, that they frequently smoked with the blood of immolated human victims. They are generally found on eminences near the sea, though some were erected in the interiour of this island.†

* Those of the last two descriptions are in *Jersey* called *Poquelayes;* a name peculiar to the island, but the etymology of which is not known.

† Pinkerton has expressed a doubt whether the ancient stone monuments in *Europe* are Gothic, or Celtic. Respecting this point, we may be permitted to observe, that the attacks of the Goths were principally directed against the north and the south east; that moreover they were engaged in perpetual and extensive wars, in several of which they were reduced to great straits, until the middle of the sixth century: whereas the gospel was planted in these islands about that time, and both *France* and *Normandy* were Christian countries long before, Clovis having embraced Christianity about the year 493.

It is generally supposed that the Celtæ were the Aborigines of *England;* and though in that kingdom the Celtic population was succeeded by the Gothic, yet, as it does not appear that any of the

There existed also, in the parish of *St. Saviour*, a rocking stone, which was demolished, even so late as the Rev. Mr. Falle's time, for building.

Though many Imperial coins have been found, at different times, yet the remains of Roman fortifications are, like the Druidical monuments, few in number. Those that are considered as decidedly the works of that people are, a ruinated part of *Mont Orgueil* Castle, an immense rampart of earth between *Havre de Rosel* and *Boulay* bay, and the nearly effaced vestiges of a round camp at *Dielament*.

Respecting religious edifices we shall have more to say. Circumscribed in dimensions as *Jersey* is, there were, in ancient times, a magnificent abbey, (that of *St. Helier*,) the priories of *Noirmont*, *St.*

Scandinavian swarms ever possessed *Normandy*, it seems very unlikely that they should have inhabited these islands.

The Gaulish coins, found at *Rosel*, prove that *Jersey* was a Celtic island. Some have indeed imagined that the Celts and the Goths formed one nation, but this opinion is merely conjectural.

Dr. Clarke calls Stonehenge a monument of the Cyclopéan style, and says "it has all the marks of a Phœnician building. Hence," he adds, "a conclusion might be adduced, that the Celts were originally Phœnicians, or that they have left in Phœnice monuments of their former residence in that country."

Travels, part 2, section 2

Clement, *Bonne Nuit*, and *De Lecq*; twelve parish churches, and upwards of twenty chapels. There was also a religious house at *Longueville*,* and, perhaps, there might be similar establishments in other places. Of these there remain at present, the twelve churches, *La Chapelle ès Pêcheurs*, at *St. Brelade's*, that of *St. Margueritte*, at *Grouville*, that of *Notre Dame des pas*, *near Havre des pas*,† and *La Hougue-bie*, situated about a mile west of *Mont-Orgueil*; together with the little cell on a high rock near Elizabeth castle, in which cell St. Helier is said to have resided. Some trifling vestiges of other chapels still remain to attest their former existence.

The most ancient of these ecclesiastical structures are evidently the chapels: in proof of this assertion, we may mention that the Christian religion was planted in *Jersey* about A. D. 565, at which time *St. Magloire* visited it; and it is upon record that he was buried at St. Saviour's, in a chapel, of which some vestiges still exist.‡ Probably the island was then but thinly peopled, and therefore small places of

* The remains of this ancient edifice have, very recently, been demolished.

† Now converted into a dwelling house, though still retaining its original exterior.

‡ See Ecclesiastical History.

devotion were sufficient for the number of worshippers; as these increased, more spacious buildings became necessary for their accommodation.

That population, and doubtless that converts, continued to increase is certain, from the additional aisle, or aisles, made to most of the churches, if not to all. *

Another proof respecting the chapels is the situations of the two that are now the least injured by time. *La Chapelle de St. Margueritte* is within one hundred yards of *Grouville* church, and *La Chapelle és Pêcheurs* is actually in the cemetery of *St. Brelade's* church, and not many feet from it. These two buildings sufficiently confute an idea which has been suggested, that the smaller edifices were perhaps like the chapels of ease in England.

As a concluding circumstance, if another can be deemed necessary, the times when all the churches were consecrated are known, whereas no record exists respecting the dates of the chapels, though three of

* In A. D. 577, Prætextatus, archbishop of *Rouen* in Neustria, was banished to *Jersey* for ten years: finding in the island a Christian church, (i. e. Christian congregations, for not one of the churches existed at that time,) yet in a state of infancy, he promoted its growth. (See Falle's History.) In all probability therefore several of the chapels were built under the auspices of St. Magloire and Prætextatus. This does not refer to *La Hougie-bie*, which is ascertained to have been of more modern date than the others; it was likewise erected by a private person, and in commemoration of a particular event.

the former were erected so late as the fourteenth century, and among these the church of *Grouville*.*

From these corroborating circumstances, there is good ground for believing, not only that the chapels were erected before the churches, but that they were anteriour to them by several centuries.

The walls of those chapels that still remain are built of stones, cemented together without much attention to size or shape. The mortar used in erecting them was mixed with sea sand, the shells of limpets, and other marine *exuviæ*, being very visible in its composition. The roof of each, like the walls, is wholly formed of stone. These chapels consist of one aisle, surmounted with a pointed Gothic arch, and internally plastered; the only attempt at decora-

* The twelve parish churches were consecrated at the following periods:

That of St. Brelade	-	May 27, A. D.	1111
St. Martin	-	January 4, —	1116
St. Clement	-	September 29, —	1117
St. Ouen	-	September 4, —	1130
St. Saviour	-	May 30, —	1154
Trinity	-	September 3, —	1163
St. Peter	-	June 29, —	1167
St. Lawrence	-	January 4, —	1199
St. John	-	August 1, —	1204
Grouville	-	August 25, —	1312
St. Mary	-	October 5, —	1320
St. Helier	-	August 15, —	1341

The above are the dates entered in *Le Livre noir de L'Evêché de Coutances*.

tion being a broad pilaster in resault on each side, in the middle of the aisle: this projection is continued like a band, to the crown of the arch. In these respects the chapels are archetypes of what the churches originally were, with the exceptions, that the latter had two short wings or transverse aisles projecting from the centre; thus forming a kind of cross.—that the long aisle contains two or more pilasters and bands in their whole length,—and that there is in some a slight ornament in the dome, where the arches intersect, consisting of light ribs, springing diagonally, and uniting under a patera in the centre.

The crucial form was the standard for religious edifices, in that which is called the Saxon style of architecture: the same mode of building prevailed also in that which bears the appellation of Norman style. Over the intersection of the cross was raised a tower, or a spire. To this plan all the churches in *Jersey* appear originally to have conformed.

The walls of these edifices are very substantial, and have external buttresses, some of which project considerably, and are very massive; others are flat like pilasters: it is therefore doubtful whether any were designed to strengthen the fabrick itself, but rather were considered as ornamental. The roofs, like

the walls, are, as before mentioned, of stone, no timber entering into any part of their construction.

Every church had invariably that species of pointed or Gothic arch, termed an ox-eye arch, and the windows were of the same form. The doors alone were crowned with a semicircular arch. The masonry of these edifices does not, in general, appear to have had that accuracy so peculiar to the Saxon and early Norman architecture: instead of small stones, nicely squared, and laid in regular courses, most of the churches exhibit a confused irregular mixture of rocky fragments, of various shapes and dimensions; many doubtless taken from the sea shore, and of course impregnated with saline particles: nor does it seem that more attention was paid to the mortar by which these components were united: it was in part composed of sea sand; and though now, in many places, hard externally, yet internally it has been found soft, and even moist. From these two circumstances the churches are damp;* and unless frequently white-washed, become spotted and dingy. The open work of the windows was simple, though formal: in those that have been added the ornaments

* Mr. Falle attributes this to their being built of stone; but the two causes we have mentioned are much more likely to have produced the effect.

are much more fanciful. Every part of the windows, both externally and internally, especially the latter, was chamfered off.*

* We have been thus particular respecting the architecture of the Ecclesiastical structures in *Jersey*, as it does not accord with the generally received opinion on this subject. It has been asserted, (See Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia,) that, in the Saxon and early Norman styles, which were nearly similar, the arches were always semicircular; or, at least, if pointed, it was more an accidental circumstance than a prevailing taste; that the pointed style appeared in no part of Christendom, before the 12th century; and that the period from which we may date the commencement of the pointed-arch style, or that which is vulgarly called Gothic, is A. D. 1155.

We read, in the same highly respectable work, that "what is called the Gothic or pointed arch, is generally supposed to have first appeared in the 13th century;" whereas we are informed, that at *Coutances*, in Normandy, the stupendous aqueduct, conjectured to have been raised by the Romans, has pointed arches of prodigious height, and connected by piers, so slender, as to appear insufficient to support the superincumbent weight.

Since the foregoing note was written, Dr. E. D. Clarke has published part 2, section 2, of his travels; in which he not only positively contradicts an opinion, countenanced by some authors, that the pointed Gothic arch is of English invention, but he expressly confutes what is said in the Cyclopædia,* in regard to the period of its introduction into Europe.

Respecting the first circumstance, Dr. Clarke mentions pointed arches in buildings of great antiquity, both in the Holy Land, and in Egypt. He says, "This kind of arch is a peculiar characteristic of the architecture of the Saracens in Egypt, in all their oldest buildings. It moreover exists in some of the sepulchres in Upper Egypt, and among the ruins of Tartar edifices," in a remote district.

* It is extremely unpleasant to reflect on so respectable and elaborate a work as the Cyclopædia, especially as, from its comprehensive nature, the compiler, or compilers, must frequently have written from the information of others. We cannot however but notice the very erroneous account, in several respects, that is given of *Jersey*. Among these mistakes it is stated, that the island has only eight churches; whereas there have been, for nearly 500 years, twelve of those parochial structures. It is the more extraordinary because the Cyclopædia quotes the Rev. Mr. Falle, from whose history a better account might have been obtained.

Though we readily admit that the prelates, in the

It is also a remarkable circumstance, noticed by the same author, though not applied by him to the present subject, that one of the pyramids of Saccàra, all of which he supposes to be even more ancient than those of Djiza, has externally the form of a pointed arch. It is indeed so very obtuse, as to be a mean between the ox eye and the hansed arch: still however it has the Gothic form.

Dr. Clarke adds, that in the "*Voyages de Chardin* are plates that "afford specimens of the pointed arch," in Persian buildings. "There is a remarkable curve in all these arches. At about two "thirds of the distance from the spring of the arch to its summit, the "curvature becomes convex to the interior of the arch." This is an accurate description of a hansed Gothic arch.

With regard to the time when pointed arches were introduced into Europe, he says, that "the author of *Monumenta Antiqua* notices "pointed arches in an aqueduct of Justinian;" and observes that "the pointed arch is also seen in aqueducts built by Trajan."

He says also, "In the beginning of the seventh century,"—"the "model of every Christian sanctuary was derived from the Holy "Land, and generally from the church of the Holy Sepulchre;* "where the pointed style may yet be discerned, in the original cover-"ing of the sepulchre itself."

Dr. Clarke states another fact, which must be considered as decisive on the subject. He says, "A short time previous to the journey "which constitutes the subject of the present work, the author "visited Iona; and in the numerous vestiges of ecclesiastical splen-"dor which he then observed in the rude has-reliefs belonging to the "sepulchral monuments of that island, the granite coffins, but above "all the remains of the pointed Gothic style, a traveller there might "rather imagine himself viewing antiquities belonging to the Holy "Land, and edifices erected by the mother of Constantine, than of "an ecclesiastical establishment upon a small island in the Hebrides; "upon an island too, which was already thus distinguished, before "the inhabitants of England could be said to be converted to Chris-

*"Witness the interesting, though almost unnoticed model of the church of the "Holy Sepulchre, called the Round Church, in Cambridge, built by the Knights of "Jerusalem, and showing precisely the form of the building, as it was in the se-"venth century."

early Norman reigns, were men of consummate skill in architecture, and that they displayed evident proofs of it in the Anglo-Norman structures; yet it seems very likely that *Jersey* might not be considered as sufficiently important to require the same attention, that was bestowed on the religious edifices in *England* and *Normandy*. The great Norman abbots were patrons of all the churches in *Jersey*; and, as will be clearly shown in its proper place,* fleeced the island as much as possible, leaving a very *modicum* of revenue to the officiating ministers: as therefore they were so sparing to the rectors, there is little reason for supposing that they were very liberal in their expenditure on the buildings.

Eight of the churches have steeples; two have lost whatever was formerly erected over the cross; and those of *St. Helier*, and *St. Saviour*, have square towers: that of the former church is faced on every side with *Mont-Mado* stone in regular courses, which gives it a more modern appearance than the other parts of the structure: indeed it seems, that this attention to regularity was, at one time, a preva-

"tianity; and at an æra when the king of the East Angles was "actually sending into Burgundy for missionaries to preach the "Christian faith."

* See Ecclesiastical History.

lent mode; as, in buildings of stone, even in the erection of a common wall, composed of misshapen fragments, it is still customary in *Jersey* to lay them in regular courses. The churches however do not afford any proof of this in their general construction.

After mentioning the pristine form of the *Jersey* churches, we must now remark their present appearance. All have been so enlarged, and otherwise altered, that in most of them it is very difficult to trace the original plan.

In all these edifices, a second, and in some even a third, aisle has been added, running parallel to the original one, with communicating arches, supported by short heavy circular pillars: these pillars are plain, with a flat or a rounded moulding, as a capital, or impost, and a narrow ring, or astragal, at the top and bottom of the shaft: under the lower ring is simply an ogee moulding round the column, and a plain polygonal plinth below, without any dado, or inferiour ornament.

The alterations have, in several instances, been made without the smallest attention to uniformity of design: this is strikingly demonstrated in one church, *(St. Lawrence's)*; the original aisle had clearly a pointed arch throughout its whole extent; whereas now, though the western half preserves this

form, the eastern part has a flat scheme arch, which springs so awkwardly from a very elevated quarter of the more ancient Gothic one, that the crown of that segment is but just raised above the pointed top of a Gothic window, at the eastern extremity: finally, to destroy all idea of unity, an additional aisle has been added, surmounted with a pointed arch, the vaulted part of which is ornamented with light moulded ribs, springing diagonally as if from groins, and having pateras at the point of every intersection. If the other parts of the building corresponded with this aisle, the church would form a beautiful model.

The additions to the churches, are likewise distinguishable by the open part of the windows; those of later date deviating from the original style.

Notwithstanding these violations of uniformity, we cannot but admire the boldness of those architects by whom the enlargements were made, for their skill in constructing the arches of communication; as, in some of the churches, a new aisle has been erected on each side of the old one.

On inspection, it clearly appears, that, in making these communications, the workmen broke through the outside wall of the church, and scooped out arches in the apertures, raising pillars to support the remaining mass: but from thence it is evident that

these columns were not in any instance whatever, in the original construction of the building. The fractured ends of the bands that sprung from the flat pilasters in resault, show where they were broken off to form the openings. The very circumstances of breaking through thick walls, supporting ponderous roofs of solid stone,—constructing arches in the excavations thus made,—and placing massive pillars between them,—seem to prove that nearly the whole of one side wall of the edifice was taken down, and sometimes the other. This, apparently, must have been the case. The pillars could not have been left between the places hollowed out, and afterwards moulded into their present form; because every arch must, necessarily, have had its hances and its spandrels, together with its squares or parallelograms, to sustain the superincumbent pressure. In some churches,even the added aisle has had pilasters and bands, which have been broken by the formation of subsequent arches.

With the exception of *St. Helier's* church, there is hardly one that possesses any monumental memorials worth noticing; and even the few in that temple are comparatively modern. The ancient inhabitants of *Jersey* were in general too poor, or too unambitious, to affect

"The storied urn, or animated bust."

Their utmost attempt at sepulchral fame, was confined to a flat stone, or a low sarcophagus, with the rough effigy of a human being engraved on it, and a plain legend, beginning with the old Norman *Cy gyst*, or with *hic jacet*, round the edges.

How vain soever, during life, of their petty feudal distinctions, they wisely thought, with the French poet,

"*Qu'un jour dans le monde vaut mille ans dans l'histoire.*"

In fine, what is worldly grandeur? Solomon says: "One generation passeth away, and another genera-"tion cometh." "All go unto one place: all are "of the dust, and all turn to dust again."

A celebrated modern author* says, "*On jete un "peu de terre sur la tête, et en voila pour jamais.*"

"Let vanity adorn the marble tomb,
"With trophies, rhymes, and scutcheons of renown,
"In the deep dungeon of some Gothic dome."†

I may say, with Dr. Pope, in his celebrated moral song,

"If a thousand years hence here lies W. P,
"Be found on my tombstone, what is it to me!"

Sic transit gloria mundi ought to be a *memento mori*

* Chateaubriand.

† Beattie's Minstrel.

to every human being. Happy are they who consider this solemn truth, and act accordingly!

PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Falle says, "there would be no living in this "island, for *English* subjects, without great freedoms "and immunities." His observation is very just: *Jersey* is situated in the very grasp of France.

The annals of history show how exposed the island is to constant attacks from enemies. In war time, its regular foreign trade is materially injured: the internal commerce cannot be very considerable,* in a country where so many live on their own inheritances. Its manufactories are few, and extremely limited in extent. Every man is a soldier, and the inhabitants are frequently under arms. The coast round the island is guarded by them nightly throughout the year; and they are summoned to assemble, completely accoutred, on every alarm. Frontier places are usually favoured with particular privileges, to counterbalance their various inconveniences; and no country ever merited distinguished marks of royal beneficence more than *Jersey*.

* See COMMERCE.

There is not any existing record respecting the privileges of this island before the reign of King John; it is therefore impossible to ascertain those that it possessed under the preceding monarchs, or under its more ancient sovereigns. That monarch gave to *Jersey* and *Guernsey* a body of constitutions, consisting of eighteen articles. Two great privileges are therein granted; one, that no process, in either of the islands, *commenced before any magistrate of that island*, can be transferred out of it, but must be decided there. The other, that no person, convicted, *out of the said islands*, of felony, is to forfeit the inheritances he may have *in them*, so as to deprive his heirs of their natural possession. This does not however extend to crimes committed in either island, and decided there.

The two foregoing articles seem to have been inserted to show how completely independent these islands always were of the English courts of judicature.

Few provinces indeed enjoyed, at one time, privileges so great, and so favourable, as *Jersey*. The preambles of its several charters recite the motives that induced the kings of *England* to grant them: as, firstly, to recompense the steady and zealous loyalty of its inhabitants; secondly, to engage them to

pursue the same course; and, thirdly, to ameliorate the disadvantages of their situation.

JERSEY enjoys the benefit of being a free port, the restrictions in this respect being more properly regulations. There were, until the late peace took place, only a few duties* on the imports, but no prohibitions.† The island is also protected from the impress act. Formerly there were not any taxes; unless we consider as such the parochial rates for the indigent, and for the highways: these have of late been raised; but they are still very moderate, when compared with similar assessments in England. The expense of constructing new military roads, in different parts of the island, must necessarily bear heavy for the moment; this however is a burden which, it may naturally be presumed, will, in the course of a few years, be lightened, as the materials for keeping the highways in repair are readily found in almost every quarter.

A difference in opinion has arisen respecting the utility of the new roads, in a general point of view; it is not our business to enter into the question: we

* They have, of late years, been increased, but are still inconsiderable.

† Since the conclusion of the war, the States have prohibited the importation of foreign living horned cattle.

may indeed observe, that the increased facility of communication, throughout the island, occasioned by good roads, will tend to produce a more general and social intercourse: this pleasurable circumstance will at the same time diffuse a knowledge of the English language, which we have already considered as highly desirable in a political sense.

The only restraint on the foreign commerce of *Jersey*, relates to the British West-India islands, with which there is not any *direct* intercourse.

The inhabitants of these islands are for ever exempted from all taxes, imposts, and customs, in the towns, markets, and ports, of England, that are not levied on other subjects.

They elect all their own magistrates, with the exception of the bailiff, his deputy, and a few other officers.

No act of the British parliament will extend to *Jersey*, unless it be specifically named in the act, and its provisions applied to the island; and even such an act cannot operate, unless accompanied with an order of council: but even parliament does not levy any tax. This exemption is not so properly a grant, or privilege, as a natural and necessary consequence of these islands being A PECULIAR OF THE ENGLISH CROWN: for, as Lord Chief Justice Coke

says, *Though they are parcel of the dominion of the* CROWN *of* ENGLAND, *yet they are not, nor ever were, parcel of the* REALM *of* ENGLAND.*

A privilege, that this island once enjoyed, is of so remarkable a nature, that it cannot be improper to give an extract from Mr. Falle's translation of a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth. He says, "In "every charter, from Edward the fourth inclusive, "and successively downwards, there is a privilege "confirmed to us in common with the other islands "in this tract, of so extraordinary a nature, and "mentioned by writers as so great a singularity, that "I cannot avoid enlarging upon it."

Then follows the translated extract.

"In time of war, the merchants of all nations, and "others, as well foreigners as natives, as well enemies "as friends, may and shall be permitted, freely, law-"fully, and without fear or danger, to resort, "accede to, and frequent, the foresaid isle, and

* The same great law authority is quoted as saying, in his Institutes, that "The possession of these islands, (being parcel of the Dutchy of "*Normandy*), are a good seisin for the King of England, of the "whole Dutchy." With deference to so eminent a lawyer, were this rule to be sanctioned by authority, might it not bring on an assertion, that the possession of *Normandy* by *France* is a good seisin of these islands? a claim which no Englishman nor Jerseyman would admit; and which might render the assertor liable to the charge of constructive treason.

"maritime places, with their ships, merchandises,
"and goods, as well to avoid tempests, as to pursue
"their other lawful affairs, and there to exercise
"a free commerce, trade, and merchandizing, there
"safely and quietly to stay and remain, and thence
"to return and come back, at any time without any
"damage, molestation, or hostility, whatsoever, in
"their wares, merchandises, goods, or bodies; and
"that, not only within the island, and maritime
"places aforesaid, and the precincts of the same, but
"also all around them, at such space and distance,
"as is within man's ken, that is, as far as the eye of
"man can reach."

King Edward the fourth, in order to strengthen and confirm this singular privilege, obtained a Bull from Pope Sixtus the fourth, excommunicating all persons who should in any way infringe it. Several instances are upon record wherein it was enforced, both by the English and the French. But after the Reformation was completed, *Jersey* being no longer under the papal influence, this inestimable privilege began to be disregarded by the French; and the system of privateering,* adopted by the inhabitants of *Jersey*, effectually annihilated it.

* To comment on this species of warfare might give offence: we

When we contemplate the enviable privileges still possessed by the natives;—the immunity they enjoy, in respect of naval and military service;—the benefit of living in a free port;—their exemption from those duties and taxes that bear so heavily on the mother country, and from the vexatious prosecutions, which those imposts frequently produce:—when we consider these, and other advantages, over the people of Great Britain, we are induced to say, and to think, that the inhabitants of these islands, all of which participate in the same privileges, are, or ought to be, the happiest subjects in the whole empire.

may, however, be permitted to observe, that it remains a doubtful point, whether it can, on a general scale, be considered as beneficial, even to those who do not deem it inconsistent with Christian morality. At any rate, we may say, with the reverend historian of *Jersey*, that, if gainful to particular persons, it cannot make amends for a peaceable open trade.

COMMERCE.

The commercial relations of this island were formerly confined chiefly to *England* and *France*: *Newfoundland* opened a subsequent field;* and, at present, *Jersey* trades with almost every country in *Europe*, and also with *America*. It is under some restrictions respecting our colonies in the *West Indies*.

The commerce with *England* is subject to several regulations and limitations; principally with a view to prevent any contraband traffic; as every article "of the growth, produce, and manufacture," of *Jersey* is admitted into the mother country, on payment only of the same duties that are imposed on similar commodities, grown, produced, or manufactured, there.† In some respects, the trade with *Jersey* is restricted to *Southampton*.

* This branch of commerce declines materially when *Great Britain* is engaged in a continental war, from so many of the usual markets for salted fish being closed against its subjects. During a season of peace, about eighty vessels, (generally brigs), have been employed in that fishery: in war time, not one fourth of the number.

† There is a difference between the wording of the act of Parliament, respecting *Jersey*, and that of the order in council on the same subject, which may, at one time or other, create loss or litigation: the

JERSEY receives from *England* corn, flour, live and dead stock, fish, seeds, cloth, linen, and, generally speaking, nearly all things necessary for subsistence, clothing, and furniture; together with coals, crockery, glass ware, paving stone, and a great variety of other useful and ornamental articles.

In return for these, JERSEY sends to *England*, cider, cows, knit worsted stockings, fruit, and, in some years, potatoes. The quantity of cider exported annually to the mother country may be averaged at about 900 pipes; and the number of horned cattle at nearly 800.*

The produce of the island exported to foreign parts is very inconsiderable, with the exception, du-

former reads, "growth, produce, *and* manufacture; the latter, "growth, produce, *or* manufacture." The register office in *Jersey* is regulated by the order in council; the custom house in *England*, by the act of parliament. Several kinds of goods are manufactured in *Jersey* from foreign materials, such as cordage, soap, &c. that would, if sent to *England*, be liable to seizure, under the act, though admissible under the order in council. The English custom house has, at *St. Helier's*, an office, in which all vessels are registered. The establishment is principally intended to prevent any illicit commerce with the mother country. Whilst this species of traffic was in its vigour, *Jersey* participated in it, with the sister island of *Guernsey*, though in a far less degree, and chiefly in an indirect manner. The contraband articles were sent from *Jersey* to *Guernsey*, and from thence conveyed to *England*.

* The following page shows the exports from *Jersey* for five years, 1809 to 1813, both years inclusive.

ring the latter period of the war, of potatoes to *Spain* and *Portugal;* while the articles imported from abroad, and actually consumed in the island, form a large aggregate amount.

As therefore the whole exports of *Jersey* produce is so extremely inadequate to the imports consumed,* it is evident that, without an extensive foreign com-

Exports from *Jersey* for five years.

Years.	Cattle.		Cider,		Potatoes.
	Cows.	Bulls.	Pipes.	Hhds.	Tons.
1809	790	19	1596	407	849
1810	988	17	319	57	1362¼
1811	737	17	624	192	1400¾
1812	701	7	316	115	1544½
1813	624	7	1010	409	988
	3840	67	3865	1180	6144½
Annual Average.	768	13 2—5	773	236	1228¾

* The horned cattle, cider, and potatoes, exported annually, scarcely paid, even during the war, for the tea alone that was imported from England.

The quantities of the last article, imported in two years, were in

1809——70782
1810——73820

Total 144602

Annual Average 72301 Pounds.

Though the above quantities were actually imported, yet it is generally supposed that part was reshipped clandestinely, and sent to *Guernsey:* this, though a breach of the navigation act, was no fraud on the revenue.

The quantities of tea allowed annually to be exported from *Eng-*

merce, or an accession of income from other channels, the island could not support its present increased expenditure. A large additional income is certainly produced: of this no small portion is derived from the considerable sums paid to the military, and to the masons and others employed on the public works: this money pays for the greater part of the goods imported from England: still however the foreign commercial relations of *Jersey* must, of late years, have become a source of great profit, or there could not have been that rapid influx of wealth, which has introduced a degree of luxury and dissipation, formerly unknown in the island, and which appears rather to increase than diminish.

In fact, the traffic with foreign nations has been, during the late war, very considerable. Though the salted fish from Newfoundland finds, in *Jersey*, too ready a consumption for the health of the inhabitants, yet a far greater proportion is destined for the continent, from whence the vessels have returned

land to *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*, with the advantage of a drawback, were before 1811 as follows:

To *Jersey* 125000 } Pounds.
Guernsey 40000 }

but in 1811 the aggregate amount was ordered to be divided equally between the two islands. Since peace has been re-established, the produce of *Jersey* has fallen considerably in value.

home laden with European merchandise. Commodities of various kinds, and from different quarters, have frequently been reshipped by the importers, or by other merchants, who purchased them for the same purpose.*

Thus the late war made, so far as this island was concerned, an unusual difference, in every respect, from any former state of hostility. It enriched not only the merchants and the retailers, but all the country inhabitants. It so greatly increased the value of estates, that farming land is computed to have averaged the enormous rate of from 1600 to 1800 *livres*, (or from nearly £62 to £75 sterling) per *vergee*. Much has been sold considerably higher. Large portions of ground, without even a house on them, have been let in the parish of *Grouville*, at the exorbitant rate of five pounds sterling per *vergee*, or eleven pounds five shillings per acre: four pounds per *vergee* was an average rent. An orchard is, however, commonly found on every farm.

* Colquhoun states the value of imports, from *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, into the port of London, annually at £91936 . 1 . 2. Exports from the port of London, of British manufactured goods, to those two islands at £12001 . 13 . 10; of foreign merchandise, £21616 . 16 . 8; leaving a balance in their favour of £58317 . 10 . 8. This statement must include the wines, liquors, &c, &c, imported into the islands from foreign ports, and reshipped for London.

We will endeavour to explain the circumstances that occasioned *Jersey* to flourish, while every other part of Europe groaned under the most severe pressure.—The crowds of emigrants, particularly from *France*, that sought an asylum in *Jersey*, greatly increased the number of its inhabitants. The military establishments were augmented beyond all precedent, and public works, on, comparatively, an immense scale, were carried on, which brought from *England* a vast body of workmen. This amazing influx of adventitious inhabitants, most of whom were furnished from ex-islandic sources with the means of supplying their wants, expended their respective incomes, or earnings, in *Jersey*. The more immediate effects were felt by the retail dealers in the town of *St. Helier;* but those effects soon extended through the whole island, and to every description of property. Every article, grown or reared in *Jersey*, made continual advances. The large landed proprietors raised the rents of their farms: their tenants reimbursed themselves by increased charges on the public. The smaller proprietors, accustomed to consume the greater part of their produce, found it more advantageous to sell it. Riches flowed in at every channel. A spirit of enterprise diffused itself among the men of business. The merchants sought

out new markets, which the firm policy of *Great Britain*, by assisting weaker nations in stemming the overwhelming torrent, enabled them to find. The tradesmen, leaving the details of a shop to their wives, became merchants likewise; and, uniting in temporary partnerships, freighted their own vessels with valuable cargoes. Some, in addition to these concerns, added the more hazardous undertaking of fitting out privateers. Very few, annuitants excepted, complained of the war; though, in a religious point of view, all real Christians must have deplored its long continuance, and the unusual horrors that too frequently characterized it, and distinguished this from former seasons of hostility.

In *England*, merchants are seldom owners of the vessels on board of which they ship their goods: in *Jersey*, on the contrary, ships are usually freighted by their proprietors. The regular traders, that go to *Southampton* and to *London*, are the chief exceptions to this custom.

In 1813, there cleared outwards

In ballast	440
Laden -	373
	813 vessels
Entered inwards - -	734 ditto
Difference -	79

Neither packets, privateers, nor prizes, are reckoned, as they do not clear. The difference of 79, between the clearances and the entries is accounted for, from the circumstance of vessels coming from *England* for oysters: these vessels proceed direct to the oyster beds, and therefore make no entry inwards; but, on returning to *England*, they clear outwards.

With but few restrictions on the commerce of *Jersey*, the mercantile inhabitants possess many facilities that are denied to most of the European states. Loaded with taxes, shackled with prohibitions and oppressive duties, the latter cannot freely enjoy the bounties of Divine Providence. The mad ambition of princes, or of their ministers, in former times, created national debts; their successors added an enormous increase, with which the present generation is now bowed down; and modern potentates and statesmen, have not often profited by past experience. From these paralyzing inconveniences, *Jersey* is, happily, in most respects exempt.*

* "The public accounts for *Great Britain*, for the year, ended the "5th of January, 1812, state that fifty-nine vessels, admeasuring "6003 tons, navigated by 549 men, belonged to *Jersey*."

Colquhoun on the Wealth, Power, and Resources, of the British Empire.

MANUFACTURES.

It is uncertain whether there were formerly in *Jersey* any establishments that might be termed manufactories; though several articles were probably made then, as they are still, in the houses of private persons.

In Mr. Falle's time, the principal articles of islandic manufacture, consisted of cider, of its own growth, together with knit stockings and gloves, made principally of English wool; and yet he says, in the reign of Queen Mary, the quantity of cider made in the island was so inconsiderable, that the inhabitants were under the necessity of applying for leave to import annually from *England*, duty free, five hundred tuns of beer, for their own provision, besides one hundred and fifty tuns, for the use of the garrison. In times still more remote, the common beverage was mead. At present, though there are not any manufactories on a very extensive scale, yet a variety of useful articles are fabricated, as well for exportation as for internal consumption. There are two manufactories for cider, besides large quantities made by the growers. There are also ropemakers,

brewers, brickmakers, limeburners, tanners, soap-boilers, candlemakers, and distillers, that have regular establishments. Independently of the commodities thus manufactured, great quantities of worsted stockings are spun and knit in *Jersey*; but these, and a few other articles, are made in private houses.

REVENUE OF THE ISLAND.

The average annual amount of revenue, received by the states, for the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, was full 110,000 *livres*, French currency.

The *impot* on wines, liquors, &c, was granted by King Charles the second, for the purpose of endowing a college, building a workhouse, erecting a pier at *St. Aubin's*, and providing a magazine of arms: but the sum produced annually, not being adequate to the execution of all these intentions, the whole was applied to the constructing of a pier at *St. Aubin's*, and of another at *St. Helier's*. The *impot* on port wine, during the above three years, was averaged at 6,380 livres per annum, and the produce of licenses for public houses, at 13,000 livres per annum. This income supplies the ordinary disbursements of the

island: for any extra charges incurred on the public account, beyond the current expenses, the states have frequent recourse to lotteries. These are not attended with the same pernicious and, sometimes, ruinous consequences as those in *England*. A ticket costs twenty-four livres; this price is not subject to fluctuation; no insurance of tickets takes place; every lottery is drawn in a day, unless prevented by any particular circumstance; and, finally, the inhabitants have not hitherto been inspired with the *mania*, so epidemical in the mother country.

COINS, AND PECUNIARY SUBSTITUTES.

The coin current in *Jersey* was, until lately, chiefly that of *France*, with a small proportion of Spanish money. The usual amount of specie, in circulation, has been estimated at nearly £80,000 sterling. After the French revolution, the coin of *England* became more generally into use, until the increased value of gold and silver completely drained the island of all specie but copper, and even that became scarce. There were, at this period,

three regular banking houses in the town of *St. Helier*. These, and a few mercantile men, were accustomed to issue notes, payable to the bearer on demand, for twenty-four livres French currency, or one pound sterling. So great, however, and so increasing were the inconveniences occasioned by the almost total disappearance of silver, that those houses were obliged to issue notes of five and ten shillings: this induced individuals to do the same; all having "*Jersey Bank*" on their notes; until there were about eighty of these *soi disant* bankers. The island was soon inundated with notes, from the value of one pound down to that of one shilling; many of them issued by the lowest description of traders and publicans. Alarming as this undoubtedly was, necessity gave to these notes a general and ready circulation.

Seriously aware of the ultimate consequences, likely to result from this unrestrained emission of paper money, the States resolved to have a silver coin struck: accordingly a quantity of tokens was issued, bearing the value of three shillings, and of eighteen pence English, to the amount of £10,000 sterling.*

* About the value of £2000 sterling has been added. The States have since made an act, whereby every person issuing notes payable to bearer, is to have a regular office for the payment of them in

The issuing of notes, under the sum of one pound sterling, was then forbidden; yet such apprehensions respecting the notes still in circulation were excited among the country inhabitants, that those who attended the market, hoarded all the coin and tokens they could procure: this was at least the reason assigned and generally believed, for the disappearance, in a few months, of nearly all the newly coined silver. The scarcity still continues, though not in the same degree.

Though French currency is the general standard by which all mercantile concerns are regulated, yet there is another still customary at the court of justice, in estimating fines, damages, &c, and which has been used even in other transactions. This is called *Order Money*,* and is valued at one half more than current money.

the town of *St. Helier*. In consequence of this regulation, many have withdrawn their notes from circulation. The rapidly increasing evil is thus checked; but the public security will probably render stricter measures necessary.

* The term *Order Money* originated in an order of the court, which was subsequently confirmed by an order in council, whereby six *liards* were required to make the amount of one *sol*, instead of four. The reason said to have been assigned for this depreciation of the low current coin, was a vast accumulation of *liards* in circulation.

POPULATION.

In the last edition of Mr. Falle's history in 1734, he estimates the population of *Jersey* at 20,000 souls, and upwards; and mentions that some will think the calculation too low.

By a census, taken in September 1806, the population of the island was then as follows: viz.

INHABITANTS.

Parishes of	*Men.**	*Women*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Families.*
St. Helier	1471	2031	1323	1635	6460	1443
St. Lawrence	406	405	377	473	1661	301
St. Peter	385	451	357	487	1680	289
St. Brelade	503	671	311	289	1774	277
St. Ouen	488	480	376	588	1932	334
St. Mary	245	242	191	287	965	161
St. John	357	381	318	453	1509	245
Trinity	473	539	395	459	1866	348
St. Martin	408	378	300	467	1553	327
Grouville	301	352	310	362	1325	241
St. Clement	185	227	138	165	715	134
St. Saviour	355	396	311	353	1415	268
Total of inhabitants in Jersey	5577	6553	4707	6018	22855	4363

It appears, therefore, that there has not been any

* Including such as were out of the island.

material increase of inhabitants in the last eighty years. The population of *St. Helier's* had indeed been considerably augmented, in Mr. Falle's time; and it has of late years received a large addition to the number of its resident inhabitants: but this has arisen more from the removal of persons from the country for commercial purposes, than from an influx of strangers.

Supposing therefore the area of *Jersey* to contain sixty-two square miles and a half, or 40,000 acres, the number of inhabitants will form an average of 365 2-3 in every square mile; whereas the average for England and Wales is computed at not more than 192.

The adventitious population is, at this time, (June 1814) very variable, owing to the military, together with the masons and other workmen employed on the fortifications. During the late war it was still more fluctuating.

(February, 1815.) Peace having caused a relaxation in the public works, many of the persons employed by government were discharged, towards the close of last year.

LEARNED AND EMINENT MEN.

Circumscribed as JERSEY is in extent, and limited as was formerly the connexion with *Great Britain*, it has nevertheless produced a number of characters eminent in the various departments of scientific knowledge, celebrated as public characters, or distinguished as warriours. Of these, as literary men, we may mention Durell, dean of Windsor; Brevint, dean of Lincoln; Falle, whose history of the island has been, in several respects, the archetype of all subsequent accounts; D'Auvergne,* who transmitted to posterity the most memorable campaign of William the third; Morant, the antiquary; Dr. Durell, principal of Hertford college, Oxford; Dr. Bandinel, public orator of that university; Dr. Dumaresq; and the late Rev. Mr. Le Couteur; to which honourable list may be added two living characters; the Rev. and venerable Dr. Valpy, the author of many valuable works; and the Rev. Dr. Lempriere, the compiler of a biographical dictionary. Nor should

* His S. H. the present Duke of Bouillon is one of the descendants of this gentleman.

the names of John Poingdestre, esq,* formerly lieutenant bailiff of the island, and of Phillipot Payn, *Seigneur de Samarez*, be omitted. The former is honourably mentioned by Mr. Falle, and from the M. S. chronicles of the latter, the reverend historian drew great part of his historical materials.

As magistrates, Messieurs Le Geyt, and Pipon, most particularly distinguished themselves.

Among the characters, from this island, most celebrated in the naval and military annals, we may notice Philip de Carteret, *Seigneur de St. Ouen*, in the reigns of Henry the sixth, and Edward the fourth; Sir George Carteret, during the grand rebellion; and, in modern times, Hardy, Durell, and Kempenfelt. During the late war, many of the natives served, both in the army and navy; several of whom highly distinguished themselves, but whose names it might appear invidious to select. Courage is indeed a quality that Jerseymen have always been acknowledged to possess in an eminent degree.

* The name is variously spelt in different accounts of Jersey; Poingdestre is now the common orthography.

DRESS, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, &c.

The dress of all the inhabitants at *St. Helier's*, and its environs, is now nearly that which is common in English towns. With the men, fashion seems to claim little attention; while among the fair sex there appears to be a general attempt at rivality, which descends even to those that are employed in domestic offices. In this respect there has been, of late years, an astonishing, and, it is to be feared, an unfavourable change, which is daily extending its influence to the distant parts of the island. In some other particulars, equal deviations from former habits have been introduced, in which both sexes are implicated.

Though local circumstances have, in this island, restrained dissipation from making the same rapid advances as in larger communities, yet, to adopt Mr. Falle's language, "it would be next to a miracle, if it were not tainted in some degree." Only a few years since, among even the higher class of natives, there were chiefly familiar sociable visitings, and the females were plainly apparelled: now expensive dinners attract the gentlemen, detaining them fre-

quently far beyond the "midnight hour," and a perpetual round of dressed balls, and card parties, invite the ladies. These amusements, circumscribed within proper bounds, we do not cynically mean to condemn; but when indulged without due restraint, they become injurious in both a public and a private sense. In the latter respect, it is truly said:

> "Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
> "Of paradise that has survived the fall!
> "Thou art not known where pleasure is adored."
>
> COWPER.

Were these gratifications, if such they are deemed, confined to that circle of inhabitants alone, the evil would not perhaps be so greatly pernicious; but the fascinating principle descends to the inferiour orders; among these we see, in one sex, a predilection for the same convivial enjoyments; and, in the other, a style of visiting, a sort of equality in dress, and even an affectation of all the whimsies of fashion, with those above them.

There is not indeed in JERSEY that essential difference in rank, as in *England*. What is there understood by nobility is unknown here: families are so connected by marriage, and parental inheritances are often, necessarily, so disproportionately divided, that many claims of affinity are made, by persons in

much more humble situations, than those with whom they challenge relationship. Still a distinction does exist, and should be maintained, even in appearance, if the bond of society is to be preserved unbroken; and it may exist, without injuring that noble spirit of independence which it is highly honourable in every one to cherish.*

It is peculiarly unpleasant to say, that this disregard to propriety is particularly manifested by the more amiable part of our species. There is now little apparent distinction in dress: a cheap ornament makes a showy appearance: but it should be considered, and well considered, that finery cannot confer elegance of deportment: even the same dress, and of the same materials, will appear different on two females, whose habits of life are not the same. Persons accustomed to genteel life quickly perceive the difference, and are prompted to smile at the attempt.†

* "I acknowledge to possess a certain pride of feeling, which is "not the best calculated for getting forward in the world. This "pride is not owing to the slightest wish to withhold a respectful "attention to my superiours, in rank and situation in life: but I "cannot bend to an obsequiousness that has an appearance of "sinking, or lessening, my own character."

Harriott's Struggles through Life.

† "As far as the agreeable effect of an ornament arises from as-"sociation, the effect will continue only while it is confined to the

In *England* persons may, by dress and address, mix in the first circles; but it is not so in *Jersey:* here every one is known: those below a certain station are not admitted into the first assemblies, either public or private; and an attempt to intrude would only expose the parties to insult. In fine, what can be more inconsistent with propriety, than to see females, on one day decked out in all the frippery of affected fashion, and, on the next, engaged in menial offices; or, what is tantamount, to see daughters studious of appearance, while their parents are performing the business of domestics? Is this the right method of qualifying themselves to shine, as wives, or mothers, in their class of society?* This attention to what is termed fashion descends even to servants, who, most assuredly, cannot afford so much expense in decorating their persons.†

"higher orders. When it is adopted by the multitude, it not only "ceases to be associated with ideas of taste and refinement, but it is associated with ideas of affectation, absurd imitation, and vulgarity."

DUGALD STEWART.

* "Those whose good sense leads them to avoid these mistaken pursuits, cannot be offended at a reproof which does not belong to them."

HANNAH MORE.

† No liberal minded person would wish to see sumptuary laws again enforced: yet they once existed in this island. By an order of the Court, dated the twenty-second of September, 1636, to remedy abuses in the dress of the lower classes, as well men as women, as well in excess of clothing, as in lace and silk hoods, above their conditions,

What effect these attempts at equalization may produce, it would be premature to foretel: they appear to be of far more serious import than is generally imagined.*

We shall only add, that, but a few years since, professed abandoned women were scarcely to be seen in the island: they now appear publickly; and many of the female domestics assume so bold an air, that it is impossible not to expect a corresponding conduct.

In the country, indeed, notwithstanding late innovations, we not unfrequently meet the old farmer, with his large cocked hat, and thin *queue, a la française;* and, among females, the short jacket, or bed gown, and coarse red petticoat, still form a prevalent though declining costume. Secluded, in a great measure, from the circles of fashion and commerce, they live in a kind of insulated manner, and thus retain the modes and customs of their ancestors. Among them we still trace the nearly eradicated notions respecting witches, and other imaginary demoniacal agents.

such females are forbidden to wear lace of above fifteen sols per yard, and that for the hood only, or to use silken hoods, *tied*, which, says this curious decree, *belongs only to the rank of ladies.*

* As one consequence of aiming at equalization, we venture to mention, that the titles of *Ecuyer*, and *Gentilhomme*, are not only too indiscriminately applied, but even assumed by one sex, as *Madame*, and *Mademoiselle*, are applied to, and assumed by, the other.

Like the lower classes in *England*, many inhabitants, even some of a rather higher order, assemble in jovial parties on Easter monday. The most general place of rendezvous is near the old castle. During the month of May the environs of *St. Helier's* are, early every morning, crowded with the youth of both sexes, who in groupes walk to different farm houses, for the purpose of drinking milk, warm from the cow.

The natives have likewise some customs, that originated from other sources; such as making a particular sort of cake on the festival of All Saints, and the singularly discordant ceremony of *faire braire les poëtes*, on the eve of St. John's day, which indeed is chiefly practised in the parish named after that apostle.

At Midsummer the natives of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, respectively pay visits to their relations and friends in the sister island, and remain some time with them.* During the season of Christmas, it is customary to have large family parties.

* These and other customs were, in former times, the general practice: whereas several of them are now no longer in vogue among the higher class.

Many customs have probably a Celtic origin. There is, in *Normandy*, during the season of Lent, a ceremony something similar to that formerly practised by the Druids, on May day, but which is

Marriages, among all but the lower classes, are generally solemnized in the evening, and at home. The rite of Baptism, if performed in private, must be renewed at the parish church.

When any one dies, it is usual to send an early notice to relatives and particular friends: these, in return, are expected to pay a visit of condolence, before the day of inhumation. The nearest in affinity to the deceased, seldom appears: some other relative receives the visitors. A general invitation for relations, friends, and neighbours, to attend the funeral, is then issued. A corpse is therefore followed to the grave by a numerous concourse, who, even among the lower ranks, are mostly in mourning: this indeed forms nearly the general dress of the island: intermarriages link so many persons together, that the family connexions of every one are extensive, and

by the peasants, appropriated to Ceres. They go about with torches, made of different rude materials, and, in a kind of song, invoke that goddess to destroy the moles and field mice, and to grant a plentiful harvest. Part of that district in *Normandy*, called *Le Cantentin*, still bears the name of *le Val de Ceres*.

As the Druidical rite was in honour of Belinus, or the Sun, so the Norman holiday is always held on a *Sunday*. As Midsummer day was likewise a Celtic festival, the custom of *faire braire les poëles*, in *Jersey*, on St. John's eve, may perhaps have sprung from the same source. The milk maid's garland on May day, in *England*, does not however seem to have any analogy with either the Druidical or Norman festivity. May day is not celebrated in *Jersey*.

it is customary to assume the sable garb, even for an infant. The interment frequently takes place within two or three days after death, and a subsequent visit to the nearest relations is again expected.

An opinion has been too much diffused, and that by persons of some rank in life, that the natives are unfriendly to English residents. The author of this work can truly aver, that he never met with more friendly respect, in the whole course of his life, than he has experienced, during a long residence in *Jersey;* and he readily embraces this occasion, to express his sense of it. He ventures moreover to say, that every person who may come to the island, properly introduced, who will conduct himself with propriety, and forbear to intermeddle with local politics, will be respected. Supercilious and eccentric characters are every where to be found. It should be considered that *Jersey* has not, until of late years, had any very extensive intercourse with the mother country, or with other nations. The more persons are confined within their own limits, the more contracted will be their ideas, the more striking their peculiarities, and the more deeply rooted their predilections: but enlarge the circle of their foreign relations, and their ideas will expand, peculiarities will wear away, and prejudices relax;

until the first occupy a comprehensive sphere, and the other two become in a great measure annihilated. *Jersey* is now very different from what it was, even twenty years since; and every day contributes to render the contrast more striking. Whether the interests of piety and morality have experienced an equal degree of improvement, may perhaps admit of a doubt.

The islanders have likewise been censured, even by some of their own countrymen, as selfish and avaricious. In these respects also the writer can say, that, of their compassion and liberality, in cases of distress, and of their attention to friends, when labouring under mental or corporal affliction, he has witnessed many evident and affectionate proofs.

Perhaps one of the *old school* may think, that there is not here so many instances of that *suaviter in modo*, which he conceives to be an essential ingredient in true politeness, as he witnessed formerly: but to this observation it may be replied, by a question: Is it now to be found in England, or elsewhere? The remark should be general, and not confined to *Jersey*, or any other particular spot. French *egalité* introduced a certain unusual freedom of behaviour, which has made the former accomplished gentleman a *rara avis in terra*. Indeed, while in Great

Britain, men of high rank affect the dress,—the manners,—the language of grooms and coachmen;—while they prostitute themselves so far, as to associate with common boxers, from the purlieus of *St. Giles's*, and *Toothil fields*;—while they thus degrade themselves, is it surprising that their conduct should produce some unpropitious change in the public manners?*

* "Que de talens ensevelis, que d'arts abandonnés, que de terres incultes, auroient besoin de leur secours, et les appellent a grands cris, sans en être écoutés! *Fruges consumere natt.*"

Conseils de L'Amitié.

"Sous les Empereurs Romains, dans un temps où Athènes étoit encore l'école du monde, les gladiateurs représentoient leurs jeux sanglans sur le théâtre de Bacchus. Les chefs-d'œuvre d'Eschyle, de Sophocle, et d'Euripide, ne se jouoient plus: on avoit substitué des assassinats et des meurtres à ces spectacles, qui donnent une grande idée de l'ésprit humain, et qui sont le noble amusement des nations policées. Les Athéniens couroient à ces cruautés avec la même ardeur qu'ils avoient couru aux Dionysiaques. Un peuple qui s'étoit élevé si haut, pouvoit-il descendre si bas? Qu'étoit donc devenu cet autel de la Pitié, que l'on voyoit au milieu de la place publique à Athénes, et auquel les supplians venoient suspendre des bandelettes, et des tresses de cheveux? Si les Athéniens etoient les seuls Grecs qui, selon Pausanias, honorassent la Pitié, et la regardassent comme la consolation de la vie, ils avoient donc bien changé! Certes, ce n'étoit pas pour des combats de gladiateurs qu'Athènes avoit été nommée le *sacré domicile* des dieux. Peut être les peuples, ainsi que les hommes, sont ils cruels dans leur décrépitude comme dans leur enfance; peut-être le génie des nations s'épuise-t-il; et quand il a tout produit, tout parcouru, tout goûté, rassasié de ses propres chefs-d'œuvre, et incapable d'en produire de nouveaux, il s'abrutit, et retourne aux sensations purement physiques. Le Christianisme empêchera les nations modernes de finer par une

If their example has diffused any portion of its influence to this island, different causes have likewise co-operated. Here, as in other places, some have risen suddenly, and unexpectedly, to wealth and power; others have not had opportunities of mixing in polished society: there is likewise a reason, peculiarly local, why a certain freedom, perhaps sometimes bordering on bluntness, may be noticed in *Jersey*: this is that connexion by intermarriages, already mentioned, whereby the natives are become as it were members of one large family.

The present state of parties in the island is another, and a very powerful bar, to a pleasing amenity of behaviour; as it occasionally produces too great a familiarity on the one hand, and too much coolness on the other.

" aussi déplorable vieillesse; mais si tout religion venoit à s'éteindre " parmi nous, je ne seroit point étonné qu'on entendît les cris du gla- " diateur mourant sur la scene ou retentissent aujourd'hui les don- " leurs de Phèdre et d'Andromaque." *Chateaubriand.*

Is the British nation verging towards this melancholy season of moral decrepitude? shall a great and humane people, in this enlightened age, realize the gloomy apprehensions of the French philosopher? Shall such dark shades obscure the bright tints of British sensibility? " Shall the gates of hell prevail" against the precepts of Christianity?—God forbid! " Impiety provokes a frown, absurd- " ity a smile; and many who glory in the imputation of the former, " cannot but feel when they are convicted of the latter."

Bishop Horne.

TOWN OF ST. HELIER.

This forms so prominent a feature in a description of *Jersey*, that it claims a very distinguished place in in our narration. The towns of *St. Helier* and *St. Aubin* are the only two in the island; and the latter, though more pleasantly situated, bears no comparative proportion, in any other respect, to the former. *St. Helier's* is the seat of government and of justice: the centre of business, of fashion, and of amusement. It has, in the course of only a few years, made a rapid progress in improvement; and it now contains between one fourth and one third of the whole population of *Jersey*.*

The town itself consists of nearly a thousand houses,† without reckoning those that are, in every direction, scattered through the environs. This town has undergone so rapid an increase and amelioration,

* See POPULATION.

† There are more than nine hundred in front of the several streets; and many are behind the others, without any separate entrance. This singular mode of placing them, was owing to a particular cause: formerly, in some streets, the houses had small gardens in front: as the town became more populous, and more commercial, it was found profitable to cover those floral spots with buildings, as shops and dwellings for retail dealers. In Mr. Falle's time, the town contained only about four hundred houses.

as few other places have experienced. Not many years since, it was composed chiefly of two streets, running in nearly parallel lines: the western entrance was under an old, confined, and ill-contrived prison: this has been lately taken down, and a new spacious edifice, for the same purpose, is just finished in an airy situation. The principal avenue of the town is broad street, which, contracted at first, widens as it proceeds towards the square, or old market place. It has had several projecting shops removed, and now presents a very handsome appearance. The square forms a general focus; there are leading into it four carriage ways, and one foot way: several new streets have been projected in different quarters.

Anciently all the houses were substantial stone edifices with small windows; consequently gloomy; and the greater number of them were thatched. Now the walls of many are composed of brick, and even those of former date are, in general, modernised. The pavement was likewise very uneven; whereas, at the present period, nearly every street has a regular carriage road, paved with a very hard granitel, brought from *Guernsey*,* with as broad a flat footpath on each side as the width will admit. The

* Stones similar in quality are found in *Jersey*; but they are not in equal estimation.

dark holes of shops have, in most places, been succeeded by light airy ones; and, in the course of a few more years, every part will partake of the same ameliorations. As yet the town is not lighted; but this very desirable addition to its conveniences, will, in all probability, soon take place. It will then be able to vie, in every respect, with any country town in *Great Britain*. At present it must amuse a stranger, to see the number of small lanterns, in continual motion, every night.

The square is ornamented with a gilt pedestrian statue of *George* the second, in a Roman military costume; elevated on a stone pedestal, and surrounded with a neat iron railing.

On one side of this square, is *La Cohue*, or Court House, a solid but plain structure. Its internal arrangements have, very recently, undergone several material improvements. In this building is held the Assembly of the States, together with the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction. At one extremity of the vestibule, or rather now, in an open space of the tribunal, is a full-length portrait, large as life, of the late Marshal Conway, who was formerly governor of *Jersey*: this was painted by Gainsborough: at the other end, now parted off, and forming a small retiring room, is a portrait, equal in dimensions, of His

present Majesty, in his robes of state, painted by Mr. Jean, a native of the island.

Government house, the town residence of General Don,* has a partial view of the square, and has been rendered more commodious than it was, particularly by the addition of offices appropriated to public business. The gardens have likewise been enlarged; so that it is now become a desirable mansion, though scarcely adequate to the rank of a lieutenant governor, according to the present establishment.

The exposed situation of those who came from the country, to vend their several commodities, in the old market place, induced the inhabitants to erect, on a more eligible spot, a singularly neat and convenient set of covered sheds, with broad open spaces at intervals. The main entrance is through folding iron gates, between massive stone pillars. From these an iron railing, terminated by a smaller entrance, spreads on each side. The other three sides are walled round. The butchers, in two double ranges of shops, separated by broad gravelled walks, occupy the centre of the market; and the sides are appropriated to the sale of poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit, and flowers, unless during the winter season, when nearly one side

* Now that of Lieut. General Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, the present lieutenant governor. (February 1815.)

is used as a pork market. In front of the shops, and round the three walled sides, are piazzas, with slender columns supporting them. The spaces between these columns are crowned with very flat elliptical arches. Adjoining to the general market is another for fish, in the same style. A place in the vicinity has been walled in for a cattle market, and a shed is just erected for the venders of oysters. The only general market day is Saturday: another would be a desirable acquisition, especially during the summer season. A few vegetables are indeed sold throughout the week, but the quantity thus exposed is comparatively trifling.*

There was, in former times, a corn market; but it no longer exists, as the town is now principally supplied with flour from *England*,† and the country inhabitants consume the greater part of their own produce.

The late ameliorations arose from a particular circumstance. A lofty hill, called *Le Mont de la Ville*,

* Since the restoration of peace, the articles of provision, brought over from *France*, have been so numerous, and the quantity of each so abundant, and so constant, that a regular daily supply is now obtained for many eatables.

† Since the peace, from *France* also.

impends over one part of the town.* That eminence was purchased, some years since, of the *vintaine* in which it stands, by government, for the sum of £11,280 sterling. By adding a little to this sum, £20,000, three per cents, were purchased; and the dividends on this stock have been applied, by the proprietors of houses, in the *vintaine*, principally to the purpose of paving their part of the town, in a more regular manner: but as the annual interest was inadequate to the immediate disbursements, for the different improvements projected, a mode of raising a larger temporary supply was adopted; and is still continued. For this purpose, the *procureurs* of the *vintaine* issue promissory notes, in their official character, payable at very distant periods, some of these securities having more than thirteen years to run: they bear no interest; but to give them currency, they are countersigned by some inhabitants, by whom they are made payable on demand: this is seldom required, and should it be, the notes are re-issued. Thus large sums are borrowed; for a considerable length of time; and thus have so many, and such extensive, undertakings been, very rapidly, carried into execution: but though the notes

* This is probably one reason why many houses are inconvenienced by smoky chimneys.

are at so long a date, yet the payment of them is anticipated, whenever the funds of the *vintaine* admit of an earlier liquidation.

The example of the *vintaine* stimulated the proprietors, in other quarters, until the new payment became very general. About the time that these improvements took place, a great influx of fresh inhabitants, as well strangers as persons from the country, naturally occasioned an increased demand for houses, and, consequently, a considerable augmentation of their value. New streets became necessary: some have been built, and others planned. An enthusiastic passion for building was excited, which perhaps has not yet reached its acme: whether it will not be carried too far is a question for those who are still speculating in this way to consider; especially since some projects of the same nature have already failed. It may be truly said, that, within the last twenty years, the number of houses in the town, and its vicinity, have been nearly doubled: an addition, which is by many supposed to be much beyond the increase of resident inhabitants.

A stream of water from the north, swelled by various tributary rivulets, is, on approaching *St. Helier's*, separated into different channels, and thus passes through various parts of the town. This is an

accommodation of the highest importance, in many respects; though sometimes attended with the inconvenience of an overflow, occasioned by a sudden accession to the main stream, from hasty and violent rains.

Many houses are furnished with wells; but the greater part of the town lying in a low situation, and on the sea shore, the water is not, in that district, remarkable for its purity: there are, however, some springs of an excellent quality.

THE CHURCH.

The established place for divine worship being, in every Christian country, an important object, we cannot proceed further without describing the metropolitan church of the island: it is more modern than any other in *Jersey*, having been consecrated A. D. 1341. We might, from this circumstance, be induced to expect fewer alterations in that edifice, from the original plan, than in others; whereas not one has been subjected to more. This fact may however be accounted for, from the consideration that *St. Helier's* was not always the principal town;

and that, when it became such, an increasing accession of inhabitants rendered different enlargements necessary. Its construction partook of the crucial form so common to the Saxon and early Norman churches: it now comprises two parallel aisles of equal length, with communicating arches, together with a vestibule, as an addition, at the eastern end. In the centre of the northern and original aisle is a chapel, which constituted one extremity of the transverse part: that which fronted it is now included in the southern aisle. This aisle has evidently been added: it is narrower than the other, being only the same in breadth as the northern transverse one is in length. Its eastern window is less elevated than that of the original aisle, and the style of the open work is not so chaste. The southern buttresses are far less deteriorated by time than those on the northern side, with the exception of two in the centre, which are much more corroded. These two doubtless belonged to the southern chapel, or wing, and thus constituted part of the original fabrick. The tops of the former buttresses are still visible in the western division of the aisle that has been added.

Over the centre* of the northern aisle rises a tower,

* This is not now the precise centre of the building. The western part seems to have been lengthened; probably when a second aisle

of no great height, faced with squared masonry, and surmounted with a parapet. It is quadrangular, with the exception of a small projection on one side for a staircase. This tower appears fresher than the other parts of the edifice: in fact, every church has experienced considerable repairs, besides repeated alterations and enlargements.

The interiour exhibits, in every part, the same pointed arch that is found in all the *Jersey* churches; and the arches of communication are sustained by the same kind of massive columns, though better proportioned than in some of the other churches. The capital, astragal, and plinth, of these columns, are octangular. The dome over the central part of the northern aisle, where the general intersection takes place, is ornamented with ribs, meeting under a painted rosette; and the groined arches, that thus intersect, are supported by very solid polygonal pillars, having in front of each a slender three-quarter column, placed there to lighten the ponderous appearance, and sustaining the moulded part of the incumbent arch.

The church has been materially beautified internally within the space of a few years, and a neat

was erected: part of the western extremity is used as an ecclesiastical court, and part contains the town artillery.

organ erected by voluntary subscriptions. Several handsome monuments are affixed to the walls, but none of an earlier date than the seventeenth century One of them is commemorative of the death of Major Pierson, who so bravely fell in repelling the French invasion in 1781: this was erected at the public expense as a token of islandic gratitude. There not being any altar, a temporary one is placed before the pulpit, whenever the sacrament is administered. The deficiency is extremely inconvenient, to both the minister and the communicants.

Besides the parochial church, there is a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists, and another for the professors of Calvinism: these are neat and spacious buildings, both recently erected. A chapel of ease is also in contemplation. The Catholics have the privilege of openly celebrating the rites of their persuasion; though, hitherto, from pecuniary restrictions, they have not raised a permanent place of worship, but perform their devotions in a hired room.

At the western extremity of the town is the public hospital, and poorhouse, for the whole island. This establishment is supported by a fund

raised by legacies, by a rate, and by contributions. It was rebuilt in consequence of the former one having been destroyed in the year 1783. A considerable quantity of gunpowder had been deposited in it; and exploded. The general number of inmates may be averaged at a hundred, of which not more than two thirds are natives of the island. The number that labour under mental derangement may be estimated as one in ten. Near the hospital is the new prison.

At this skirt of the town is a large empty space called *Les Mielles*. It was until lately an assemblage of sandy hillocks. General Don caused the whole to be levelled, formed into a lawn, and enclosed with a dwarf wall. It is now converted into a parade, and round it runs a gravelled walk, on each side of which trees are to be planted.

The immediate environs of the town are crowded with small private gardens, from many of which the market is supplied with fruit and vegetables. The walks and rides in the neighbourhood are interesting and diversified. Ascending the heights, the whole of *St. Aubin's* bay, together with *Elizabeth* castle, present themselves to view; and though, from recent alterations, some of the highways are divested of the trees, by which they were formerly shaded, yet several

less public roads still preserve their umbrageous canopy. There are also two valleys, that are extremely pleasing; one leading from *Les Moulins de la Ville* to *Moulin de Paul;* the other, called *les Vaux*, branches from the same point. Both these sequestered dales run between sloping hills; and each of them is rendered more attractive by the murmur of a "bubbling brook."

This town possesses a public library, erected, and furnished with books, at the expense of the Rev. Philip Falle, the venerable historian of the island; who, at that time, was nearly eighty years of age. He was a native of *Jersey*, a canon of Durham, and formerly chaplain to King William the third. This benefaction was increased by the late Rev. Dr. Dumaresq, who added many valuable books. The annual subscription is very moderate; but few partake of the literary benefits that so excellent an institution offers. There are in the town several schools for both sexes, and for all conditions: likewise private instructors in different branches of education. A chamber of commerce has been long established. There are two reading societies, and several other private associations. Three island gazettes in French are published every Saturday, and one in English every Wednesday.

An unfinished house has been converted into a theatre, and some comedians from *England* come over occasionally, and perform for a few months. There is a regular assembly, during the winter, and a continued round of subscription dinners, balls, &c, &c; so that few places, of the same limited extent, can now exceed this town in the frequency of its amusements. During the summer months, several reviews contribute to put the lovers of pleasure on the *qui vive*, as well as to discipline the troops.

In the town are two hotels, with several respectable taverns; and, in the parish, between 130 and 140 public houses, of which about 100 are in the town itself: none can be opened without a license.

The beautiful bay of *St. Aubin* is well adapted for excursions on the water; but these do not seem to attract the town inhabitants, nor are they more inclined to frequent the walks that the vicinity presents. It will not perhaps be difficult to account for this inattention to amusements, that give great interest to a country town in *England*. Hardly any of the *Jersey* natives are without country relatives: *mon cousin*, and *ma cousine*, connect half the families of the island: visits of a few days, or weeks, to friends at a distance, are therefore preferred to the pleasure of diurnal perambulations.

It may appear of trifling importance to mention the mode of conveying merchandise along the streets; but the carts, employed for the carriage of wine and liquors, possess advantages that render them worthy of notice. The body of these vehicles is very low and strong: at the end is a narrow tail ladder. A solid iron axle passes under the body of the cart, and, rising on each side, receives the nave of a common-sized wheel: in front is a capstan, turned by a winch: to the cylinder are fastened two ropes, that, in loading, pass round any barrel, and draw it up the ladder: this ladder is then raised, rendered steady by the same ropes, and thus serves as a back rail to the cart. Unloading is executed with still more facility. The machine will carry two pipes: loading as well as discharging is performed with greater ease and safety, than if several *London* wine porters were employed; and the business of unloading is frequently done by the carman without any assistance. These machines have been long used in *Guernsey*, from whence they were introduced here.

Three packets are established between *St. Helier's* and *Weymouth*: one of these leaves the latter place every Wednesday and Friday evening, unless prevented by contrary winds, or boisterous weather.

The passage may, on an average, be estimated at sixteen hours; though it has been performed in less than ten. The cabin fare for each passenger is twenty-six shillings and six pence. There are, likewise, three regular traders between *St. Helier's* and *Southampton:* this voyage is made in from sixteen to twenty-four hours. The passage fare in them is one guinea. Both the packets and traders are armed with carriage guns, and are well manned. Two scouts, or *guarda costas*, are, also, in constant employ.

Besides the packets and regular traders, other vessels occasionally pass over, not only from the ports in *England*, already mentioned, but likewise to and from *Bristol*, *Poole*, *Swanage*, *Lyme*, *&c.* Those from the latter port are chiefly cutters, belonging to the contractors that supply the troops with beef. The bullocks are brought over alive.

These were the arrangements made, respecting the packets, and other vessels, during the war, and they still remain on the same footing; but there can be little doubt, that peace will make a material difference. There will, probably, be fewer passengers, less merchandize, a reduced military force, and the contractors will import their cattle, alive or dead, from *France:* this intercourse they have already commenced.

PROVISIONS.

This subject, though placed by itself, is more immediately connected with the town of *St. Helier*, than with any other part of *Jersey*; for the reasons already assigned, respecting the country inhabitants.

As the island, during a war with *France*, must necessarily draw many articles, that come under the head of provisions, from *England*, it follows, as a matter of course, that most of them must also bear an advanced price. The drawback on foreign commodities affords some relief, so far as these productions are concerned; yet even that deduction does not always compensate, for the expenses of commission, freight, insurance, and other disbursements; besides the disadvantage, incident to every trader who cannot make his own purchases, but who is obliged to depend, in some measure, on the integrity of persons, distantly situated.

The produce of the island itself is naturally influenced by the value attached to imported articles of a similar kind; and, in fact, one description of food affects every other. The mess tables, and the nu-

merous entertainments, have likewise contributed: they must be supplied, *coute qui coute*, and the venders have not failed to take advantage of it.

From a variety of causes, of which increasing luxury has had no small share, articles of the first necessity have risen, within the course of a very few years, and long since the war commenced, to more than double their former prices: in several instances, the augmentation has been much greater. The effects of this advance, as we have already shown, have not been confined to provisions: they have extended to estates, the rents of farms, and of houses, and to every other species of islandic property.

The higher classes complain of the increasing influence acquired by the lower orders. Are they not themselves, in some degree, contributing to this influence, by yielding implicitly to the demands made by those who supply the markets? Would not a little restraint on their own gratifications, and a resolute perseverance in refusing to purchase, at immoderate prices, enforce a reduction in these prices? Would not every annuitant in the island be rendered more comfortable? Would not the blessings of the poor ascend up to heaven in their favour? Might it not enable the rich to say with Job, "The blessing of

him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widows heart to sing with joy." ?*

As a proof of the height to which the prices of provisions has attained, it is only necessary to state one striking fact: this is, that the fishermen from *Torbay*, find it profitable to bring hither their cargoes, caught on their own shore, though frequently

* From the low rate at which the inhabitants are assessed for the poor, and from the comparatively few that are in the hospital, it may, perhaps, be conjectured, by persons little acquainted with the island, that the indigent class is not very numerous. Facts, however, prove that this is far from being the case. On the contrary, their number is considerable. From the manner of dividing property, the income of many must be extremely limited: different incidents have reduced others to poverty: yet notwithstanding the inconveniences of straitened circumstances, there exists in *Jersey* a certain pride, which, within due bounds, is an honourable sentiment, and which is more generally, operative in small societies than in large communities. In this island, where the link of affinity is so extended, that passion has great influence. A Jerseyman, thus inspired, would feel an application for public relief to be disgracing his family. This idea enables him to struggle against difficulties, or to bear distress in secret. Many families cherish this principle in their poorer relations, and privately assist them: some, indeed, do not: in this case, the unhappy sufferers must submit to the double misfortune of want, and neglect: but though this species of pride may be considered as an honourable incentive to exertion, it may, also, be carried too far. If it produce sullenness, and discontent, it changes its nature, and becomes censurable, even in a moral sense.

Poverty, when accompanied with the *mens conscia recti*, is no crime, but a merciful, though severe, trial from the Almighty. If, therefore, private beneficence fail, the impoverished sufferer should not disdain that assistance which is provided at the public expense.

in a state approaching to putrescency when they arrive; and that, in this state, the fish will sell for more in *Jersey*, than it would produce, in that part of *England* from whence it is brought, if disposed of there in a marketable and wholesome condition. This is the more mortifying, as it is well known, that the sea round the islands is crowded with an infinite variety of fish, several of which are of the first quality, and easily caught. Jerseymen pursue the harvests of their favourite *vraic*, in all weathers, though hardly a season passes without some of them experiencing fatal accidents: yet they will not encounter the same degree of inclemency, in procuring fish, notwithstanding its advanced value.

Mr. Falle lamented, long since, that fishing was not practised with greater assiduity: he would now have more reason to complain. The plain fact is, that most of the country inhabitants, and among them the fishermen, if any can be entitled to the appellation, are the farmers of their own small inheritances. This necessarily occupies some portion of their time; and being, generally, in easy circumstances, they will not follow fishing as a livelihood.

The beef, veal, lamb, and pork, of the island, are excellent, when properly fattened, which, owing to the increased demand, in consequence of additional

town inhabitants, is not always the case. Mutton, though tempting to the eye, is generally tough, and divested of moisture.

During the spring and summer months, the butter is very fine. The country people have a custom of potting it, for their own winter consumption, and for sale; but, from an improper process, it has a rank taste, especially when melted for sauce.

Whenever an uninterrupted trade with *France* takes place, it may be truly said, that peace is coupled with plenty.

The inhabitants of *Normandy*, less affluent, or more industrious, than their insular neighbours, then crowd to *Jersey*, and pour in so large a supply of various articles of food, that provisions become much lower than in any part of *England*. These imports, as in the former case, regulate the island produce, in respect of price, and in their consequences influence the value of estates, rents, &c.

The observations under this head, were written before the sword of war had been returned into its scabbard. They will show the state of *Jersey*, in respect of provisions, at that time. The restoration of peace has already begun to be felt: boats, laden with every edible article, that the opposite provinces can supply, arrive daily. The streets are filled with those

who practise this *cabotage*. Property of every kind is falling; and a much greater reduction is confidently expected.

THE NEW PRISON.

The old Gaol being inconveniently situated, circumscribed in extent, deficient in accommodation, and much dilapidated, the annexed very handsome stone edifice was begun in 1812, and is just finished. (April, 1815.)

It is erected on an airy spot, at the western extremity of *St. Helier's*, and borders on the sea shore.

The basement floor has a squared rustic front of Mont Mado sienite. It is separated from the upper story by a fascia of dark grey granitel, from *Sorel*, a rocky promontery, in the northern quarter of the island. The front, above the fascia, is of the sienite from *Mont Mado*. The uniformity of this part is relieved with pilasters between every window; and the whole completed with an elegant cornice, of the Grecian Doric order: this is of Portland stone.

The front of the building stands on an open vaulted arcade, resting on Welch groins: this arcade mea-

sures one hundred and twenty feet in length, and eight feet in width: the intercolumniations are grated to the crown of the arches.

The cells for male criminals are on the ground floor and vaulted: every one is nine feet square, fourteen feet in height, has a grated window, an aperture in the door, and is furnished with a water closet.

The space within the arcade is for the accommodation of this description of prisoners, when they leave their gloomy dormitories: they have, also, the use of a common room, provided, during the winter season, with a fire.*

* There is, in most prisons, one circumstance that does not seem consistent with the acknowledged principle, that every person is to be presumed innocent until convicted: the circumstance is, that all persons accused of crime, are treated, in some measure, as if really guilty; and as a truly benevolent writer* says, in his *State of the Prisons in England, Scotland, and Wales*, "A man may suffer six months imprisonment, under the bare suspicion of crime, from which, at the end of that dreary term, his country may, perhaps, honourably acquit him." Safe custody is essentially necessary; but, beyond this, every possible indulgence should, in justice, be allowed to persons so unconvicted. Why might not presumptive criminals be kept apart from convicted felons, have a different diet, and be more comfortably lodged? In *Jersey*, indeed, FETTERS, that too frequent source of emolument to English gaolers, are seldom used, even for real convicts, and suspected prisoners are soon brought to trial. Even the accommodations towards those in confinement, in the New Prison, are greater than in many other places.

* *James Neild, Esq.*

One half of the upper story, with a separate staircase, is appropriated to female criminals, who have the use of a private yard. The debtors occupy the remaining half of the floor: their rooms are from eleven to twelve feet square, and well lighted. They are indulged with an open part in front of the building, for the benefit of air and exercise.

The centre of the upper floor forms a chapel, to which the several classes of prisoners are conducted through different doors; and the room is divided by partitions of sufficient height to prevent any communication whatsoever.

On the premises is a well of good water: this, by means of a forcing pump, is raised to a capacious cistern in the roof; and the prisoners, of every description, have access to a large and constant supply. The waste water is carried off through a sewer, and in its passage clears away the soil: this last use is indeed the only one to which the rain water is applied: it might be advantageous to collect it for general purposes.

Detached from the prison is a neat house for the gaoler, who from thence commands the whole front.*

* Would not a central situation in the very prison itself have been preferable, as affording the gaoler a better opportunity of hearing any attempt to break out at night, or any disturbance during the day? The New prison at *Chester* is said to be so constructed, that the gaoler, from his dwelling house, can look into every one of the cells.

MONT DE LA VILLE.

The *Mont de la Ville*, or Town Hill, is a long insulated rock, elevated 150 feet above high-water mark. Its northern extremity rises so close to the town of *St. Helier*, that, before it became the property of government, the gardens of several houses were continued in repeated hanging terraces to its summit. The rock is a closely granulated sienite. It differs from that of *Mont Mado*, in being considerably finer in grain, firmer in texture, and with more difficulty wrought to a regular surface. The felspar is likewise less beautiful in colour. The appearance of this rock evidences some violent though remote convulsion; as well from its craggy exterior, as from the irregularity of its seams, and the different fissures that intersect the natural declination. In order to render the fortress less accessible, the rock has been cut down, and thus a vertical section exposed. It exhibits a broken upper surface, the chasms of which are filled up with small pieces of the same rock. The seams decline in general from N. E. to S. W.; but this prevalent course is frequently broken. Under the principal entrance

they run in a variety of directions, within the compass of fifty yards. Some are quite horizontal, others nearly vertical; some decline towards the south, and others towards the north: the rifts are filled up with horizontal layers of schist.

On the summit of the hill is now constructing a regular fortress, that will contain between two and three thousand men. When completed it will cover the harbour, and afford protection to *Elizabeth castle*. It will likewise serve as a retreat to the defenceless portion of inhabitants, should the island be attacked, having a number of bomb-proof casemates.

A well has been dug to the depth of 233 feet: this has at the surface a diameter of fourteen feet, and is walled round; but after a short descent the width is reduced to nine feet, and the walling discontinued, the rest of the well having been cut all the way through the live rock, which is in its whole depth of the same quality. The well has generally from eighty to a hundred feet of very fine water, the daily produce of which is from six to eight thousand gallons.

This excavation was a most laborious undertaking, and necessarily attended with considerable expense; but the advantages of so large and constant a supply, must, to a garrison, be incalculable.

It is highly probable, that the uncertainty respecting water prevented an earlier application of this eminence to the purpose of a defensive post. In the reign of Edward the sixth, it attracted the notice of the duke of Somerset, then governor of this island, under whose auspices a declaration, or ordinance, from the king was issued. It was dated the 15th of April, A. D. 1550, and addressed to the bailiff, and jurats, and other inhabitants of *Jersey*. The following is a translated extract from this document.

"And because we are informed, that, in case of "foreign invasion, you have no fortress, or place of "refuge, into which you may retire, we have "thought proper to require you, for this purpose, to "contribute among yourselves, for your own safety, "and convenience, and for a retiring place for your "families and property, in times of danger, to a "secure place, to construct a town, at *St. Helier's*, "high up the same hill, which, we are informed, "may, with a little assistance and expense, be made "strong and defensible."

"We are the more disposed to induce you to do "this, because we doubt not you are persuaded, that "your only convenience and safety, depend on it."*

* The M. S. from which this extract is translated, is in French; but the original was, most likely, in English.

As no subsequent mention is made of this plan, it was, probably, considered as inconvenient in some respects, or impracticable.

On levelling the surface of this hill, in 1785, for the purpose of forming a parade, there was discovered, under an artificial mount, a *Paquelaye*, or Druidical temple, composed of unhewn stones, and of a different construction from any other hitherto met with in the island; though there may be more of these ancient monuments, concealed under similar eminences.*

It is well known that the Romans waged an exterminating war against the Druids; as well from a consciousness of the influence over the people, possessed by those idolaters, as from the horrid barbarity of their religious rites. To secure, therefore, their hallowed fanes from destruction, the Druids, on the approach of imminent danger, adopted the mode of covering them with earth.

* Mr Poindextre,* who wrote on the subject, found about fifty collections of stones, which he conceived to be of Celtic construction, and he reckoned only those that were then visible. This affords a proof that *Jersey* had, at the remote period of their being erected, a very considerable population. It seems also to contradict the opinion, held by some antiquarians, that the monuments of this kind are Danish The northern nations hardly included, in their *settled* conquests, so small and distant an island as *Jersey*: much less is it likely that populous settlements were made in it, by that roving and predatory people, the ancient Danes or Scandinavians,

* Or Poingdestre. See page 96.

This monument comprised a collection of stones, arranged in a circular manner, the exterior periphery of which was seventy-two feet. This circle was formed by six small cromlechs, or cromleches, altars, or cells, from three to nearly five feet in height, and the same in length, separated from each other by upright stones, mostly in a kind of triangular form, and varying in height from four to seven feet, with the exception of one, the height of which was only eighteen inches:* this was opposite to the north, and is supposed to have been designed for a more common entrance than that in the eastern front.

The principal opening fronted the east, and was through a covered passage, eight feet long and three feet wide. On the left of this was a smaller stone, about fourteen inches high. In some of the cells ashes were found, and in one of them, which was nearly opposite to the entrance, were evident traces of smoke: this cell differed also from the others; instead of being covered with a flat stone, the superiour surface of its upper one was extremely irregular, and apparently little calculated to hold a victim.

If we conceive the whole structure to have been

* The heights are such as the stones measured above ground: they were, doubtless, much longer.

destined for adoration and sacrifice, it is probable that this cavity contained the sacred fire from which the altars were supplied. The *Poquelaye* was encircled with a dwarf wall, three feet in height, having four lateral steps on the outside, and three within. The external circumference of this wall was about 128 feet.*

It is extremely difficult to ascertain the use to which this curious though rude structure was applied. It has been said, that every Bardic circle had, in the centre, a cromlech, whereas the area of this circle was completely void of any erection whatever. The cells appear on too contracted a scale to have served either as sacrificial altars, (particularly for human victims), or as places of sepulture. If designed as sacred repositories for human ashes, collected from funeral piles, urns or other vessels would probably have been found in some of them; and, moreover, had the cells been intended for kistvaens, the entrance of each recess would have been closed; whereas every one was open in front. In fine, they were precisely like cromlechs, on a diminished scale.

* This description is from a model, the scale of which is half an inch to a foot: this model was carved before the removal of the monument.

The States, in a moment of enthusiasm, unanimously voted this monument to Marshal Conway, then governor of *Jersey*, who caused it to be removed to *Park place* in *Berkshire*, and there had it erected, exactly, (as it is said), according to its original form, and conformably to its real dimensions, though several stones were broken in displacing them.

This was an unfortunate event to the island, as so precious a relic of remote antiquity would, doubtless, have drawn thither a number of learned admirers; nor did the marshal himself escape severe censure, for having accepted so valuable a token of esteem, which, however retaining its pristine appearance, lost that consequence which it derived from original position. The loss is indeed now of less importance, as the fortress erecting on the hill would, in all probability, have occasioned its removal.

On Monday, the 4th of June, 1804, an accident happened which, had not its consequences been timely prevented, would have reduced the town of *St. Helier* to a heap of ruins, and have proved fatal to many of its inhabitants.

Being His Majesty's birth day, the fortresses in the island fired, at noon, a royal salute. Among these were the cannon of the fortifications on the

hill. By the most inexcusable want of proper arrangement, instead of putting the matches that were used on such occasions in a separate place, it was customary to replace them in the magazine: one or more of those matches must have been deposited there without having been thoroughly extinguished. The magazine contained, at that time, more than 200 barrels of powder, charged shells, caissons filled with cartridges, together with a variety of other combustible and destructive articles. About six o'clock in the evening, smoke was perceived to issue from the magazine. The soldiers on guard left the fort, one only excepted, who, with the officer of the signal post, and another Jerseyman,* boldly resolved to risk their lives on so momentous an occasion. No time was to be lost: the danger was great, and the exigence pressing. They broke down the palisade by which the magazine was encircled; forced several padlocks; and providentially found a cask full of water, near the spot, with a small earthen pitcher: this little implement, and their hats, enabled two of them to supply the other with that essential material; and, after an arduous exertion, it

* The names of these three courageous men, who thus devoted themselves, ought to be recorded. They were Mr. Philip Lys, officer of the signal post; Edward Touzel, a carpenter; and William Fenteney, a private in the thirty-first regiment of foot.

pleased the Supreme Disposer of all events to crown their brave efforts with success. The lapse of a few minutes more would, in all probability, have rendered all their endeavours abortive; the fire had reached two of the caissons; one of them was actually perforated; and near it stood an open barrel of powder, to which it must inevitably have communicated.

This signal deliverance should for ever be held, by the inhabitants of *St. Helier's*, in grateful remembrance; and even a solemn annual commemoration would be no improper mode of expressing their sense of the divine protection.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The earliest account of religious worshippers in *Transalpine Gaul*, to which *Jersey*, and the neighbouring islands unquestionably belonged, is that of Cæsar. He says, that, among the Celtæ, there were only two orders of men in any high degree of honour or esteem: these were the Druids and the nobles. The Druids had the supreme direction in every thing relating to religion; their province was also to administer

justice. Their principal deity was Mercury.* According to others, the sun was worshipped, under different names: thus *Stonehenge*, in *Wiltshire*, is by many supposed to have been a temple dedicated to that luminary; and the annual rural pastime in *Britain*, on the first day of May, has probably been derived from a Celtic origin; that day being, with the Druids, a great festival in honour of the sun.

"The Druid doctrine, in its primeval state, was "sublime and simple. It taught the existence of "one Eternal, Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler "of the Universe, to whom all things were subject "and obedient. It taught also the immortality of "the soul; that great principle, which is the most "effectual spur to virtue, the greatest check to vice, "and happiest antidote to despair. It further in-"culcated, the belief of a future state, in which the "spirits of the departed were to be clothed with "incorruptible bodies, unfading youth, and perpe-"tual beauty; and invited its followers to rectitude "in peace, and gallantry in war, by prospects of an "unceasing repetition of those pleasures (though "infinitely exalted and refined), in the island of the "West, which they had most esteemed and de-"lighted in, during their residence on earth."

* Cæs. de bello Gall.

"Thus simple and noble was the Druidical re-
"ligion originally; before the ignorance, the errors,
"and the fears, of the multitude, had corrupted and
"distorted its philosophical tenets. The policy of
"its ministers, the Druids, however, involved these
"truths in wilful obscurity, and in order to preserve
"their empire over the public mind, they wrapped
"themselves and their doctrine in the mantle of
"mystery. This conduct naturally increased their
"own importance and the veneration of their fol-
"lowers; but, at the same time, left the latter to the
"wild wanderings of gloomy superstition; to the
"frightful consequences of associated folly, igno-
"rance, and vice. The effects were such as might
"be expected; the people degenerated into the
"grossest polytheism; immoralities of the impurest
"nature were universally practised amongst them,
"and they hesitated not at appeasing their multifa-
"rious deities by human sacrifices."*

As we know but little respecting the Druids before Cæsar's time, so the subsequent accounts of them are very defective. It was a law with them, never to commit their doctrines to writing; so that, being delivered orally, almost every traditional account of their tenets was by degrees effaced. To this the

* Warner's History of the Isle of Wight.

Romans also contributed, as, either from an abhorrence of the barbarous rites sometimes practised by the Druids, or from a conviction that they animated the people to resist, or, more probably, from both causes, the Romans, contrary to their usual custom, extirpated the Druidical priests, in every place where the success of their arms procured them any preponderance.

The first step towards the conversion of these islands from the idolatrous worship practised by the natives, was the consequence of a persecution in *England*: numbers, as well laity as clergy, sought a retreat from the Saxon invaders.

Among those fugitives, the most conspicuous, for sanctity of life and eminence of character, was St. Samson, who had become a metropolitan in *Britain*. The see of *Dol*, in *Armorica*,* was conferred on him, and, on his account, erected into a metropolis. The bishops of *Armorica* had previously been suffra-

* *Armorica* was that portion of *Gaul*, situated in the N. W. corner, between the *Seine*, the *Loire*, and the *Atlantic*. From the settlement of the refugee Britons, the province of *Bretagne*, or *Britany*, derives its name. This territory was as it were newly peopled, in the fourth century, by a colony or an army from *Wales*.

The Armoric or Bas Breton language, is a dialect of the Welch, and sister of the Cornish language. The inhabitants of *Britany*, of *Cornwall*, of *Wales*, and probably of the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, formerly understood each other. See Rees's Cyclopædia.

gans of *Tours;* and because the see of *Dol* was circumscribed in extent, and therefore unequal to its new dignity, considerable accessions were made to it by the religious zeal of different princes. These islands were at that time subject to *France*, the sovereigns of which had recently been converted to Christianity: and Childebert, son of Clovis, presented them to St. Samson, about A. D. 550, for an augmentation to his small diocese. *Alderney*, being too remote from *Dol*, was not included in this cession.*

Most of the Armorican sees were filled by British prelates who had accompanied St. Samson. He left his diocese and metropolitan dignity to his nephew, St. Magloire, who was likewise a Briton. This venerable ecclesiastic was the happy instrument, selected by Divine Providence, for the purpose of extending to these islands the blessings of Christianity. St. Magloire, animated with an enthusiastic desire of converting the inhabitants, resigned his bishoprick to St. Budoc, one of his disciples. Accompanied with properly qualified assistants, he then quitted the continent. He first landed in *Sercq*, where he built a

* Peace being now restored, there will be access to several Norman documents, especially *Le livre noir de Coutances:* they might throw great light on the ancient history of *Jersey;* and of these assistances any future writer would do well to avail himself.

small monastery, and afterwards came over to *Jersey;* there, by his powerful preaching,* and his active religious life, the inhabitants were induced to renounce idolatry, and receive the rite of baptism.

The Christian religion received a fresh accession of strength from the presence of another prelate. This was Prætextatus archbishop of *Rouen*, in *Neustria*, who was banished into *Jersey*, A. D. 577. During an exile of about ten years, he promoted the growth of this infant church.†

The establishment of Christianity in these islands was followed by the invasion of the Normans.‡ These fierce and piratical marauders, in one of their descents on *Jersey*, murdered St. Helier, a pious recluse, whose cell, on a rock near *Elizabeth castle*, is still extant: but it pleased God to convert those barbarous heathens; who, from being persecutors of the Christian faith, became some of its most zealous advocates.

* This affords a strong proof that places of public worship were very early built in *Jersey*. (See ANTIQUITIES). In an old M. S. it is said, that St. Magloire, or Maglorius, settled on the spot where *Elizabeth castle* now stands; and on that spot, which was then joined to the main land of *Jersey*, "erected a schoole of Christianity, which "was continued till at last it was converted into an abby."

† See Falle's History.

‡ See CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

When these islands passed under the Norman government, they were attached to the see of *Coutances*.* and continued under the bishop of that diocese until the Reformation.

The Norman abbots were lords of several good manors in *Jersey*, and had the former priories reduced to cells and dependencies on their houses. They were patrons of all the churches, and shared the tithes belonging to them, leaving only a very small portion for the officiating minister.

Thus were the churches pillaged and impoverished to enrich the religious establishments in *Normandy!* Those "holy Vandals," in all probability, erected the churches and expected a remuneration: but it appears that they were not very modest in their estimate of a reimbursement. At the Reformation, the monastic revenues, drawn from these islands, were seized upon by the crown, and have never since been relinquished.

After the Reformation, the English liturgy was translated into French, and sent hither. When Queen Mary ascended the throne, popery was again

* On the 22nd of May, A. D. 1111, the church of St. Samson, in *Guernsey*, was consecrated, by the bishop of *Coutances*; and, in his benediction, he prays God to avert from it all calamities, and to guard it from *perilleux dragons, volants en l'air*, under which now ludicrous description, is designated the infernal spirits.

restored. Poulet, the last popish dean, held that office A. D. 1555, when a priest, named Richard Averty, was convicted of murder, and executed, notwithstanding the dean's interference, who, in order to save him, denied the power of a lay court. He continued dean until the year 1565, when he was deprived of his office. Fifty-five years then elapsed, without there being any dean, or any liturgy, in *Jersey*. About this time the spiritual jurisdiction of the island was removed from *Coutances* to *Winchester*, the bishop of which see has continued to be its diocesan. The pope had, in the reign of Henry the seventh, and at his request, issued a bull, transferring *Jersey* to *Salisbury*, and afterwards another, annexing it to *Winchester;* but neither of these was acted upon: for, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the protestants in *France*, being cruelly persecuted, many of their ministers came over to *Jersey*. They increased so much, and were in so high estimation, that they not only abolished popery, but introduced the Genevan service, annihilated the episcopal hierarchy, suppressed the liturgy, and finally established the presbyterian church government.

On the 28th of June, A. D. 1576, a general synod was held in the church of *Saint Peter Port*, in the

island of *Guernsey*, in the presence of the captains and governors both of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*. At this meeting were assembled all the ministers and elders of *Guernsey*, a considerable number from *Jersey*, from *Sercq*, and from *Alderney*, together with some of the principal inhabitants from all these islands. In this synod was framed a book, entitled *Police de discipline ecclesiastique*.

The presbyterian form continued about fifty years, when the system was again changed, and, with a few exceptions, rendered conformable to that of *England*. This was in the reign of James I, who issued certain ecclesiastical canons and constitutions; but, with a view of conciliating all religious differences, he admitted of some deviations from the English canons: thus he dispensed with the use of the surplice, the sign of the cross in baptism, and the administering of the Lord's supper to the people kneeling. These indulgences produced so general a conformity, that, from the issuing of the canons to Mr. Falle's time, there had not been a conventicle in the island. Of the three ceremonies, thus dispensed with, the disuse of the surplice is now the only one not in strict conformity to the English mode of celebrating divine worship.

In A. D. 1620, David Bandinel obtained the

office of dean, on condition of using the liturgy. He retained this preferment until the close of the year 1643, when, after having been the cause of much dissention in the island, he was imprisoned in *Elizabeth castle*, together with his son, at that time rector of *St. Mary's* parish; In the month of July following, they were removed to the castle of *Mont Orgueil*. From this fortress, they, in February, A. D. 1645, attempted to escape over the walls; but were so much bruised, that, two days after, the dean died: his son, notwithstanding the hurt he had received, was enabled to reach the parish of *St. Laurence*, where he was retaken, conducted back to prison, and there confined until released by death.* The office of dean remained vacant, until the year 1660; and, during the same interval, the use of the liturgy was again suspended. Since this last epoch, the affairs of the church have proceeded uninterruptedly, in a regular conformity to the English ecclesiastical government.

It was indeed the intention of James the second, again to introduce the Roman-catholic religion into *Jersey*. With this view, he began by sending officers and soldiers of that persuasion, as a garrison,

* Mr. Falle speaks very differently of Dean Bandinel's character; and does not mention a single word respecting his imprisonment, and the circumstances that attended it.

into *Elizabeth castle*. His design was, however, delayed by the policy of the magistrates, and finally rendered abortive by the revolution in A. D. 1688.

PRESENT STATE OF RELIGION IN JERSEY.

After this brief account of ecclesiastical affairs, we proceed naturally to the present state of religion in the island.

The number of beneficed clergy, or incumbents, including the dean, is just equal to that of the parishes, the canons of *Jersey* absolutely forbidding pluralities. The dean is always one of the rectors. Here is a regular spiritual court, of which the dean is the head: the other eleven rectors are his assessors. This court has, attached to it, a greffier or register, two advocates or proctors, with an apparitor to execute its summonses. Two or three ministers, with the dean or vice dean, are sufficient to form a court. Appeals may be made from this tribunal to the bishop of *Winchester*, as superiour ordinary; or, in case of a vacancy in that see, to the archbishop of

Canterbury; such appeals must be heard by the prelate in person.

The rectors are entitled to the small tithes, and, though only in some instances, to a part of the great tithes: the remainder of these belongs principally to the crown, and forms a part of the governor's salary. Thus, instead of being rectories, the livings may with more propriety be denominated vicarages. This abridgment of the spiritual revenues has been the subject of constant complaint, and it has frequently prevented gentlemen from bringing up their sons to the clerical profession.* A proper representation of this grievance, would, it is presumed, produce a favourable alteration; more especially, as the emoluments called in *England* surplice fees, are little known in the island. The repairs necessary for every parsonage house, are, however, done at the expense of the parish; so that the heirs of a deceased rector are not liable to those dilapidations that, sometimes, in *England*, fall so heavy on a widowed family.†

* Within the memory of many persons, several parishes have been given to French-protestant clergymen, in consequence of there not being natives to supply them.

† Were this measure adopted in *England*, we should not see so many parishes without parsonage houses; and it would tend to promote willingly that residence which is now so rigorously enforced.

When the revenues of the churches were seized, the patronage fell to the sovereign, who has since ceded it to the governors; but the deanery continues of royal nomination; and, by the canons of King James the first, the dean "shall be a master of arts, or "a graduate in the civil law, at the least, and the "originaries or natives of the island, shall be pre-"ferred before others to the ministry."*

Though, from the causes just recited, the livings are necessarily small, yet most of the rectors have at present an advantage, as local chaplains to the troops stationed in or near their respective parishes: the increased value of land, and the advanced prices of its produce, add likewise to the clerical incomes: but these benefits are temporary, and will fail when peace shall be completely established.

Assuredly it is the duty of the clergy to be indefatigable in the discharge of their sacred functions. The salvation of their respective flocks depends greatly on their active exertions. They ought to be enabled to say with the prophet, "I have been very "zealous for the Lord of hosts." They are told, that, if they "blow not the trumpet," the blood of the

* It should appear that, in King James's time, the inhabitants were in general very illiterate; since, in the same canons, it is ordered, that two churchwardens are to be chosen for each parish; men "*able to read and write, if possible.*"

people will be required at their hands; and that God "will curse" even their very "blessings": but, at the same time, if they are thus urged to be "burning and shining lights",—if they are strictly forbidden to engage, either directly or indirectly, in secular employments,—their situation in life ought to be rendered respectable. Great efforts are now making in *England* towards ameliorating the condition of the inferiour clergy: here several of the rectors hardly derive, from their livings, more than the income of many English curates; and were not most of them possessed of parental inheritances, the revenues of some would be extremely limited.

There is a church in every parish, and a chapel, on the established footing, at *St. Aubin's:* this was erected by subscription; and the proprietors possess the right of electing the minister. The chaplainship of *Elizabeth castle* is a distinct military appointment.

By the before-mentioned canons, "no conventicle, "or congregation, shall be suffered to make sect "apart, or withdraw themselves from the ecclesias-"tical government established in the island." This intolerant regulation is no longer enforced: a more liberal spirit prevails: so that now here are Calvinists, Wesleian Methodists, Catholics, one Quaker family, and a single Jew. The first two mentioned

sects have, of late years, rapidly increased.* To check this secession requires the animated exertions, both public and private, of the established clergy. The Calvinists and the Methodists have each a spacious and neat chapel at *St. Helier's;* and there are also conventicles of both persuasions in other parts of the island. The Catholics are likewise indulged with the privilege of performing their worship publickly: they are chiefly emigrants, both clergy and laity, together with such of the military as profess the same faith.

Two regular church services are appointed for every Sunday: one of these is now, in most of the parishes, performed in the English language; but this is because the rectors have become chaplains to the troops. At *St. Helier's* there is, in addition, an evening service.

The aforesaid ordinances enjoin also public catechisms; a practice of great utility.†

* Mr. Falle says, that in his time might be seen four or five hundred communicants, even in country churches. Can this be said at the present day? Alas! no!!!

Bourrit, speaking of the cathedral of *St. Peter*, at *Geneva*, mentions its great dimensions, and yet adds respecting it, "*qui, malgré sa* "*grandeur, n'est pas assez vaste dans les jours de communion, et de* "*jeûne.*" ITINERAIRE.

† It is to be lamented that this good custom of our pious ancestors is not more strictly enforced in *England*: it is, however, noticed occa-

There not being any bishop in the island, young persons do not go through the ceremony of confirmation; but, previously to their partaking of the communion, they are assembled by a minister, examined, and admonished: this is termed *being received.*

At the commencement of the Reformation, the youths of *Jersey*, designed for the ministry, were sent to study among the protestants in *France*, and especially at *Saumur:* but archbishop Laud obtained from King Charles the first a grant of some houses and lands, for the endowment of three fellowships in *Oxford*, for the islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey* alternately. They are in the colleges of *Exeter*, *Jesus*, and *Pembroke*. To these fellowships there have since been added five exhibitions or scholarships, in *Pembroke* college, each of twelve pounds per annum: three for *Jersey*, and two for *Guernsey*. They were founded by Morley bishop of *Winchester*.

Some years before these foundations, a Jerseyman, named Laurens Baudains, gave thirty-two quarters of wheat for the same laudable purposes.

There are, in Jersey, two free grammar schools, each for the children of six parishes; one in *St. Saviour's* parish, called (by corruption of *St. Ma-*

sionally by the bishops, in their charges: those ministers who neglect it incur no small degree of responsibility.

gloire) St. Manlier's; the other in the parish of *St. Peter*, called St. Athanasius's. They were founded in A. D. 1498.

Every parish has a fund, supported by legacies, for keeping the church and the parsonage house in repair. The poor are likewise maintained by legacies, by poor's boxes, collections at the church doors, and by rates, which are now become comparatively heavy, and which did not exist in ancient times: extraordinary cases of distress, or misfortune, are frequently relieved, and liberally so, by private contributions.

Two public schools for the instruction of poor children, of both sexes, were established, by voluntary subscriptions, a few years since. The plan has recently been extended, and is already an object of promise. A still later charity has been encouraged in the island: this is an Auxiliary Bible Society.

Mr. Falle, at the conclusion of the article of religion, says, "We are fallen into evil times: when "so great and general a corruption, both in princi-"ples and manners, has spread itself every where, it "would be next to a miracle if we were not tainted "with it in some degree. Too sure it is, that we are "much gone off from the good old way of our fa-"thers; and that if we have enlarged our acquaint-

"ance and commerce with the world, beyond them, "it has not proved to the bettering of our morals."

What would the reverend historian have said, had he lived at the present time in *England*, or even in almost any other part of the Christian world, this island not excepted?

After such authority, we may venture to enlarge on this head, without any dread of giving offence: indeed, on so important a subject, a Christian should be above the weak passion of fear. "Let us oppose the "torrent though we should not be able to check it."*

From whence, it may be asked, does the present indifference respecting religion proceed? The question is an awful one.† We see, in fashionable life,

* Beattie.

† "Men of the world are apt to imagine that religion was not "made for them: that it was intended only for those who pass their "days in obscurity, retirement, and solitude, where they meet with "nothing to interrupt their devout contemplations, no allurements to "divert their attention, and seduce their affections from heaven and "heavenly things. But as to those whose lot is cast in the busy and "the tumultuous scenes of life, who are engaged in various occupa-"tions and professions, or surrounded with gaieties, with pleasures, "and temptations, it cannot be expected that, amidst all these impe-"diments, interruptions, and attractions, they can give up so much of "their time and thoughts to another and a distant world, when they "have so many things that press upon them, and arrest their atten-"tion in this." BISHOP PORTEUS'S LECTURES.

"If ever your moral impressions begin to decay, and your natural "abhorrence of guilt to lessen, you have ground to dread that the "ruin of virtue is fast approaching." BLAIR.

not frivolity only, but absolute vice. The *soi disant* philosopher denies all recorded truths, ridicules religious scruples, and treats every sentiment of piety, and even of morality, with supercilious disdain, and affected contempt.

From the higher ranks in society, the baneful poison spreads, far and wide, diffusing its deleterious influence, even to the lowest class. A glaring proof of this is, unhappily, afforded by the various murders committed of late years in *England*. Several of which have been inflicted with circumstances particularly atrocious. These cannot but inspire serious and painful reflections. The contemplative mind, while it shudders with horror, casts a retrospective glance, and seeks to discover the cause of this unusual frequency of the dreadful act, and of the peculiar barbarities that too often mark its perpetration.*

* "It is a melancholy truth, obvious to all who may have devoted "their attention to the manners and habits of the labouring classes, "that they have retrogaded in morals in the course of the last thirty "years; and that a considerable change has taken place in the state "of society, (particularly in vulgar life, since the commencement of "the French revolutionary war), which has been, in a certain de-"gree, disorganized in every country in *Europe*."

"In *England* much ignorance prevails, which tends greatly to the "corruption of morals; while, at the same time, the mass of the "people are tractable, and possess a great share of good nature."

"In Scotland a character totally different is exhibited: strongly "attached to the duties of Religion, and almost universally taught to

In attempting to trace these terrible enormities to their source, shall we err in attributing them to the dissipation, which, unfortunately, is so generally prevalent?

If the past presents so dismal a prospect, how shall we dare to look forward, and pursue the future course of this overwhelming torrent!

One grand cause of this general depravity arises from the increased and increasing wealth of the British nation; and, probably, in a more immediate manner, from the rapid fortunes acquired by individuals, in the East Indies: men who introduced into these northern regions many of those effeminate luxuries, that degrade the oriental nations, and that

"read by means of the national parochial schools, the mass of the "labouring people are moral and parsimonious, and generally indus-"trious, although, at the same time, not exempted from blemishes. "The duties imperative on the established clergy to attend minutely, "(at least in the rural parishes), to the progress of the children in a "knowledge of religious and moral duties, have tended much to "elevate the vulgar in *Scotland*, above those of almost every other "country in *Europe*."

Colquhoun on the Wealth, Power, and Resources, of the British Empire.

"The severest penalties will not be sufficient to prevent crimes of "an immoral tendency, amidst a general dissoluteness of manners. "The popular principles can alone invigorate such laws, and give to "them their full operation. Secret crimes cannot be prevented; but "it is an evident proof of public virtue, when open breaches of "morality are discountenanced." COXE.

have corrupted the sober habits derived from our ancestors. Well may we exclaim with the poet,*

"O luxury! thou curst by Heaven's decree,
"How ill exchanged are things like these for thee!"

Perhaps it may not be uncharitable to say, that the public morals, both in *England*, and in *Jersey*, were vitiated by the lay emigrants. They quitted *France*, with the hope of a speedy return; many, who had property with them, spent it profusely, under this expectation; and introduced a passion for those frivolous amusements in which they were themselves accustomed to indulge,† and for which they found the people among whom they sought a retreat too prone.

* Goldsmith.

† This is not to be understood as a general national reflection. We must, however, assert, that, in *France*, even previously to the revolution, both piety and morality had suffered a melancholy deterioration. There existed in that country a laxity of morals, and a levity of manners, which had extended to the most distant parts of the kingdom. It is well known that a systematical arrangement had been made, to extirpate the Christian faith. To effect this, revelation was discredited, morality derided, and a turn for frivolity introduced, which soon rendered every thing serious an object of ridicule.* These were the "cockatrice eggs:" they were hatched at *Ferney*, and *Sans Souci*; were brooded in *France*; and from thence, when ma-

* "Tel est l'esprit, ou telle est l'education des femmes, qu'à "leurs yeux, le premier mérite est de les amuser; et certainement "de tous les moyens d'y réussir, le premier est l'enjouement et la "gaieté. C'est ainsi que nous avons contracté une habitude de ha-"dinage, de complaisance, et de frivolité, qui est devenue le ca-"ractère distinctif de notre nation en Europe." VOLNEY.

Nor must we affect to conceal, that, necessity requiring a large military force, considerable numbers of the male population of *Great Britain*, and its dependencies, were drawn into the field of arms. Young men, of all ranks, have been taken from their families before religious principles could be firmly rooted, and pushed unguided into the world, like ships without a helm. This, without any intended censure on our martial establishments, either by land or by sea, has been the ruin of many promising youths; who, becoming depraved themselves, have, in turn, both by precept and example, become the corrupters of others.

From what cause, or causes, soever, the evils have arisen, the most energetic means should be employed, and steadily pursued, to remedy them, especially with regard to the lowest class.* Respecting this

tured, the murky wings of the unhallowed dogmas were spread abroad, and their pestilential breath diffused a noisome vapour over *Europe*. These were more injurious to the best interests of religion, both in respect of faith and practice, than the scepticism of Hume, the sophisms of Peter Bayle and of Gibbon, (neither of which deistical trio denied the moral duties), or the pert blasphemies of Thomas Paine, whose licentious life accorded so well with his apostatical ravings.

* "Si malos habitus antevertimus, bonâ educatione, ad senectutem usque, sint exclusi, certè magna ex parte."

Clerc. in Prov. xxii. 6.

last order, public schools* must be highly efficacious, if properly conducted. A large subscription is not altogether the "one thing needful." A few active members are more essentially useful than a long list of passive subscribers, who, satisfied with paying their respective annual quotas to any novel undertaking,† never think of putting their hands to the plough: a confidence in this *negative* charity renders many well-concerted establishments inefficient.

There are two plans for the gratuitous instruction of indigent children now *in vogue;* for even charity

* "The ignorant die even before death. Their bodies, though not "inhumed, are but the sepulchres of their souls."
Quoted from a Turkish writer, in Thornton's Present State of Turkey. There are few places, if any, where boys of the lowest sort stand in greater need of moral instruction, than in the town of *St. Helier.* They are not only extremely ignorant, but so daring as almost to defy the authority of the police.

† We live in an age of refinement. Sir Isaac Newton supposed the sun to be a fiery sphere, *sui generis:* some years since, a person read lectures in *London*, to prove that it was a solid body of ice. Formerly bilious affections were imagined to proceed from a redundancy of bile: but, lately, a physician has undertaken to prove that they arise from the biliary ducts not being sufficiently supplied with that secretion. Since comets have been ranked among bodies moving in regular though highly eccentric orbits, and not as casual meteors, they have been considered as luminaries, formed at the same time as the others of our solar system: whereas it has been recently suggested, by an eminent astronomer, that they may be *polypi*, every spark from whose bodies produces a fresh comet, or hermaphroditical orbs, generating, of themselves, a new race of the same species!!!

itself has its fashion. Though neither of them is free from material defects, yet both comprise highly useful regulations, and either may be made greatly subservient to the intended benevolent purpose. They who first reduced these systems to practice deserve to be honoured as universal benefactors.

Without entering into the comparative merits of these modes of public instruction, we may wish, with a philanthropic gentleman,* who has paid great attention to the subject, "that half of the ignorant poor "of this kingdom" had "the benefit of one mode, "and the other half of the other."

It may, however, be permitted to doubt, whether the seminaries that receive only the children of parents who adhere to the church establishment, would not gain by a general admission of all protestant children; nay even of catholics.† Many might, perhaps, be drawn within the national ecclesiastical pale, whose exclusion from the schools more effectually drives them from it. It is said that, in *Jersey*, the Methodists and the Calvinists admit into their se-

* Sir Thomas Bernard, bart.

† "Religion, let it embrace whatever faith it may, and education, "must inevitably create a love of social order: superstition and ig-"norance must ever engender a spirit which is hostile to it."

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

minaries children of all other religious denominations, without any restriction respecting their places or modes of worship; and thus, probably, in several cases, make proselytes both of them and their parents. In the "church militant", this is a very allowable *ruse de guerre*, even should it be dictated by policy alone: the dissenting Christians appreciate its importance, and thus blend general liberality of sentiment, with the particular interests of their own community.*

* It has been observed, and perhaps justly, that in *England* the education at charity schools is not properly directed, particularly with regard to boys: that they are frequently pushed on, in a manner that disqualifies them for their station; inducing them to aim at situations above it, and thus to intrude on a class whose parents pay for that instruction which the others receive gratuitously.

As a modern author* says: "I will not take upon me to determine, "what *precise degree* of knowledge it may be necessary to afford to "the lower ranks of people; but I think we may venture to say, all "such information ought to be bestowed, as can tend to impress their "minds with a proper sense of their obligations to God, the commu-"nity, and themselves." Where children discover particular traits of genius, it would be acting on a narrow principle to restrain their expanding powers: the objection lies against endeavouring to make every one excel in branches of science, a moderate acquirement of which is sufficient for that humble, though eminently useful, rank, in which Divine Providence has placed those who are instructed at the public expense. All institutions of this nature, however, are defective that do not proceed beyond the usual tuition: they should extend to schools of industry; in which the boys might be taught different handicraft arts, and a portion of time be allotted for girls to acquire some knowledge of domestic employments, with a view of

* Warren.

CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

The origin of small states can seldom be properly ascertained. Absorbed in the history of larger territo-

qualifying them for servants. This last observation applies, in an especial manner, to *Jersey*. The native females of the lower order are either extremely ignorant, or if, fortunately, they acquire any education, they aspire at being semstresses, from the mistaken idea, that thereby they are less under control. The consequence is, that genteel families are under the necessity of hiring English servants, who are not always such as would be engaged in *England*.

Some have objected, that *Jersey* is too circumscribed for so enlarged a charity: this appears to be begging the question. It has succeeded in other places, and is well worthy of a trial. It is intended to erect school rooms for five hundred children: this can hardly be termed a very circumscribed number.

"In the female orphan house at *Dublin*, there are 125 girls, who "have been received from five to ten years old, and are kept until they are sixteen or seventeen. They learn writing, reading, ac- "counts, and needle work. The produce of the latter, for the last "year, amounted to £240." *Carr's Stranger in Ireland.*

The *Isle of Wight* contained, in 1802, a population of 22,602 souls, a number something under that of the permanent population of *Jersey* (See POPULATION): yet, in the former island, there has been erected a house of industry, which, including children, contains from 500 to 550 persons. Various manufactures are carried on at this establishment; and to so considerable an extent, that, in 1802, the poor's-rate of the town of *Newport* had been reduced from 5s. 6d. to little more than 2s. 6d. in the pound; and the average of country parishes did not exceed 2s. About the year 1770, an act of parliament enabled the inhabitants to borrow £20,000. In 1802, this sum had been reduced to £12,500. On an average of some years, the manufactory had cleared, after deducting every expense, £200 annually. If the same advantages have continued, since 1802, what fruit must that island now reap from so excellent an institution! Either of the foregoing measures is within the compass of *Jersey*.

ries, they seldom become objects of notice; and when they have engaged the attention of any early writer, the account transmitted to posterity is generally a tissue of real facts and fabulous extravagancies; so interwoven as to render it difficult and frequently impossible to unravel them.

Jersey has, in this respect, shared the fate of other minor countries; it is, therefore, quite uncertain at what time it became peopled, or who were its aborigines. It was, unquestionably, inhabited at an early period: the various monuments of Celtic worship, that formerly existed, some of which still remain, sufficiently attest this; and the Punic, the early Roman, and the Gaulish, coins, discovered at different times and places in the island, corroborate it.

About 120 years before the Christian æra, *Transalpine Gaul* was portioned out among three nations. The *Celtæ*, called by Cæsar, *Galli* or *Gauls*, occupied more than one half of the territory. Their dominion extended from the *Seine* to the *Garonne*. It was at the above period that the Romans meditated the conquest of these nations, all of whom had originally migrated from *Italy*.

To the Celts, therefore, succeeded the Romans.

We are ignorant respecting the precise time; th ugh, as the greater part of *Transalpine Gaul* was subdued by Julius Cæsar, about forty-eight years prior to the birth of our Saviour, it is most likely that these islands were conquered by the Romans at nearly the same period.

That part of *Mont-orgueil* castle, called *Le Fort de Cesar*, the immense earthen rampart near *Rosel*, and the remaining traces of a camp at *Dielament*, together with the many Roman coins found in different parts of the island, ascertain that it was a place of some consequence under that people: yet as no historical records, while it continued under their government, now remain, it may be presumed that *Jersey* was only a military station, though an important one.

After the Romans, the Franks or French, by expelling them, became masters of the island. They first visited the western coast of *Europe* about A. D. 280, at which time they sailed from *Sicily*, coasting round *Spain* and *Gaul;* but it does not appear that, at this early period, they attempted to form any settlements on the Atlantic shore. In A. D. 536, their sovereignty in *Gaul* was firmly established. They issued from *Germany* in the fifth century, and spread themselves in every direction. Under their sove-

reigns of the *Merovingian** and *Carlovingian*† races, they founded an empire which extended from the ocean to the Danube. Its more general division was into west *France* and east *France;* the first called *Westria*, and afterwards *Neustria*, which now is *Normandy*, though far more circumscribed than the ancient *Neustria*. The islands in its vicinity very naturally constituted a part of the district.‡

About the year of Christ 550, Childebert, king of *France*, and son of Clovis, made a gift of these islands to Samson, archbishop of *Dol*, in *Armorica*, so far as respected their ecclesiastical government.

About A. D. 837, during the reign of Ludovicus Pius, son of Charlemagne, the Normans began to carry on a piratical war, on the western coast of *France*. By degrees, their ravages became frequent and more extensive. Their vessels were light, which enabled them to ascend the rivers, and sack the interiour of the country. In their blind zeal for idolatry, they committed the most horrid barbarities, fire and sword marking their steps. So great was the terror excited, throughout *France*, by these Pagans, that, in the public service of the church, an addition

* So called from Meroveus, the grandfather of Clovis.

† So named from Charles Martel.

‡ See Falle's History.

was made to the Litany. After saying *from plague, pestilence, and famine*, they subjoined, *AND FROM THE FURY OF THE NORMANS, good Lord, deliver us.*

These islands were not exempted from the depredatory visits; and if they did not suffer in the same degree as their continental neighbours, it was more from the poverty of their inhabitants than from their means of resistance. In one of these descents, the Normans murdered St. Helier, a venerable anchoret, whose cell still remains on a rock near *Elizabeth castle.* Their incursions continued nearly eighty years. At length Charles the fourth, surnamed the simple, concluded a treaty with Rollo, the chieftain of that restless band, A. D. 912. By this agreement he married the king's daughter and had *Normandy*, together with these islands, ceded to him, as a fief of the crown of *France.* Rollo was baptized; and as his example in this respect incited his followers, so his authority also controlled them, to become converts to Christianity.*

* An ancient M. S. gives a different account. It is therein said, that, from about the year 751, unto the time of King John, the island of *Jersey* was always under the dominion and power of the dukes of *Normandy.* This countenances the idea that, in the time of Rollo, *Normandy* was in a state of civilization, and, if so, was regulated by established laws, instead of being the den of unprincipled robbers, or the occasional source of predatory warfare. It

The character of Rollo, as handed down by historians, and as seemingly corroborated by circumstances, does not accord with his being the leader of a banditti. He is said to have been remarkable for the strictness and impartiality with which he administered justice. Whether originating in his own appointment, or from a veneration for his name, is uncertain; but a singular custom prevailed, during his lifetime, of appealing to him, however distant he might be, in cases of oppression or encroachment. Aa! or Ha! is supposed to be the exclamation of a person suffering. Ro! is an abbreviation of Rollo; so that, on Ha-Ro being pronounced aloud by the aggrieved party, the oppressor was obliged, at his peril, to forbear: *In *Jersey* the cry is *Ha-Ro, a l'aide, mon prince!*

also renders the character that Rollo has acquired in history more consistent, than the supposition that he could at once emerge from barbarism to just notions of property, and a strict sense of distributive justice. The early Normans were, doubtless, barbarians; but even their character is, perhaps, too deeply coloured. The only chroniclers of the times were the monks; and, as a late historian* says of the Saxons in *England*, who are represented as a very cruel nation: "we must remember that their enemies have drawn the "picture."

*——————" De Haro".

" Notre vieille chronique nous en fournit un exemple memorable, " en la personne d'un pauvre homme, de la ville de Caën. Il arrêta,

* Goldsmith.

This *clameur de Haro* still subsists, in practice; but the complainant must make the appeal before two witnesses; and should it be made without a substantial reason, the appellant may be fined by the court.

Including Rollo,* (or, as he was baptized, Robert), six dukes of *Normandy* were lords of *Jersey*. The seventh was William the conqueror.† These princes are represented as not having degenerated; all being like their progenitor, eminent both in peace and war. It is by no means unlikely, that largesses to the church, and an unlimited submission to the crafty monks, might procure them this eulogy.

"en vertu d'un *Haro*, la pompe funebre de Guillaume le conquer-
"ant, qui lui avoit ôté un champ de terre, jusqu'a ce qu'on lui eût
"fait raison de cette usurpation. Et en l'annee 1418, la ville de
"Roûen étant assiegée par Henri, Roi d'Angleterre, un prêtre fut
"deputé pour lui faire cette harangue, et au Duc de Bourgogne":
"*Tres excellent prince, and seigneur, il m'est enjoint de crier contre*
"*vous le grand Haro, qui signifie l'oppression qu'ils ont des Anglois;*
"comme raporte Monstrelet."

Coutumes de Normandie, par Basnage.

* Otherwise Ron, Roul, and Raoul.

† The Norman records mention, respecting the decisive battle of *Hastings*, a circumstance but little known in English history: this is, that all the Normans wore long swords; and to these, and to their long bows, their writers ascribe the victory. The English fought with poleaxes. After the Normans had discharged their arrows, a close fight commenced. Then the English, in handling their heavy weapons, were obliged to raise both arms: this leaving their bodies open, enabled the Normans to run them through with their long swords.

It is certain, that, from the time of their conversion, the Normans became equally zealous in the cause of Christianity, as they had previously been in that of paganism. They were probably informed by their ghostly counsellors, that, to expiate the crimes of their heathenish forefathers, it was necessary to make temporal sacrifices. On this principle, a Norman nobleman of the posterity of those that put St. Helier to death, is said to have erected an abbey, which was consecrated in the name of that martyr.*

Though, in *England*, the laws, customs, manners, and even the language, underwent a material alteration at the conquest, no change occurred in *Jersey*, or neighbouring islands, in any of the foregoing respects. Under Henry the first all of them were finally annexed to the kingdom of *England* as a part of *Normandy*.

The intestine troubles by which *England* was agitated, during the reign of King John, enabled the French to invade and subdue *Normandy*. Twice they also attempted these islands, but were repulsed. The king himself came over, and encouraged his loyal subjects to defend his and their patrimony.

* This abbey was a monastic establishment for canons regular of the Augustine order, until the reign of Henry the second. He annexed it to an abbey at *Cherburgh*. It was suppressed as an alien priory, in the reign of Henry the fifth. The landed property belonging to it was seized by the crown, and still continues vested in the sovereign.

He gave to *Jersey** a body of constitutions. This code is the foundation of all its franchises and immunities; and has been the basis of all subsequent charters, down to the present time: these are very numerous, and have been granted by different English monarchs, from Henry the third to Charles the second. Since his reign no fresh charter has been given; but orders from the sovereign in council, have, at sundry times, been issued to a similar effect. This code may, with strict propriety, be called the *Magna Charta* of *Jersey*.

Thus was the island freed from its dependance on *Normandy*. It had been usual to make appeals from *Jersey* to the supreme court of that dutchy; but after the latter became a province of *France*, they were referred to His Majesty in council.

While these islands constituted a portion of *Normandy*, several gentlemen had estates in both: but when the separation took place, they were required to relinquish their subjection to one or the other of the two contending kings, and to quit his dominions. The consequence of this requisition was the abandonment of such estates as lay within the territories of the monarch whose sovereignty they disavowed. This, though a necessary alternative, was rendered an act of flagrant

* Called in the deed *Gerese*.

injustice, the owners not being permitted to sell the property abandoned. The greater part of the landholders declared in favour of that sovereign in whose domains they had the largest possessions: but the *Seigneur de St. Ouen*, of the name and family of Carteret, remaining fixed in his allegiance to *England*, was deprived of his lordship of Carteret and other estates, which were much more valuable than his property in *Jersey*.

Edward the first presented *Jersey* with a seal, which is still affixed to all important public acts.

Under Edward the second, the islands in this quarter suffered from the mal administration of affairs. Judges of assize were sent over, from *England*, who wantonly distressed the inhabitants, by a flagrant violation of their most valuable rights: but, on a petition from the two chief islands, Edward the third put an effectual stop to those abuses.

The French made, occasionally, attempts on *Jersey*, in the reigns of Henry the third, Edward the first, and Edward the third; but all these attacks proved unsuccessful. Under Henry the third, *Philip d'Aubigny*, at that time governor of *Jersey*, intercepted a fleet conveying French troops to *England*.

During the life time of Edward the third, the enemies were repulsed before *Mont-Orgueil* castle,

then called *Le Chasteau de Gouray*. They succeeded better at *Guernsey*, which they conquered and held for three years. At length, a fleet arriving, from *England*, to retake the former island, the inhabitants of *Jersey* raised a contribution of 6400 marks, and assisted the English in recovering the sister isle.

In a subsequent invasion, commanded by the famous *Bertrand de Guesclin*, constable of *France*, the castle of *Mont Orgueil* was on the point of surrendering, when the siege was raised, by the intervention of an English fleet, dispatched to its relief.

The French again assaulted *Jersey*, during the reign of Henry the fourth. They ravaged the open country, yet could not make any impression on the castle; which, it is said, from this period, received the name of the castle of *Mont Orgueil*.

But where force was unavailable, treachery succeeded. During the eventful reign of Henry the sixth, commenced the civil wars between the white and red roses; or, more properly speaking, between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. Margaret of *Anjou*, Henry's queen, went over to *France*, with a view of obtaining assistance from Lewis the eleventh. The intriguing monarch, not daring openly to espouse her cause, yet desirous of profiting by her mis-

fortunes,* connived at her treating with one of his courtiers: this was a nobleman, named *Pierre de Brezé, Comte de Maulevrier, et de la Sarenne.* He agreed to raise a body of troops, and make a descent in *England*, on condition of having these islands made over to him and his heirs, to be held independently of the English crown. Accordingly he sailed to *Britain* with 2000 men, and sent one Surdeval, a Norman gentleman, to take possession of *Mont-Orgueil* castle. This fortress, the English commander, who was of the Lancastrian party, had secret orders to deliver up; but to prevent any appearance of collusion, it was concerted, that the governor should be surprised in his bed. The deep-laid scheme was effected. The count arrived afterwards, styling himself, in all public acts, *Pierre de Brezé, Comte de Maulevrier, &c*, lord of the islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and the others adjoining: but as a proof that he was merely an agent for the politic French king, he added to his other titles, those of *counsellor and chamberlain of our sovereign lord the king of France.*

The inhabitants were enraged at this declaration:

* "Louis 11 a nui à la droiture, et à la franchise naturelles à la "nation qu'il gouvernoit."

Conseils de l'Amitié.

and all the count's endeavours to appease their discontent were unavailing. In the space of six years, he could not reduce more than as many parishes. The other six, influenced by *Philip de Carteret, Seigneur de St. Ouen*, an ancestor of the present Lord Carteret, defied the count's power, and thwarted his measures.

At that time the place called *Gros-nez castle*, the origin and use of which are now uncertain, existed: this De Carteret held, as a post of defence for *England*, against the French and Normans.

Under Edward the fourth, Sir Richard Harliston, vice admiral of *England*, arriving at *Guernsey*, with a squadron, De Carteret applied to him for assistance. Harliston came over to *Jersey* privately; and having concerted measures with De Carteret, the inhabitants were directed to assemble, on a night appointed, and they approached the fortress of *Mont Orgueil* with the most profound silence.

"Each patient bosom hushed
"Its struggling; nor, in whispers, breathed
"The rapturous ardour virtue then inspired.
"So louring clouds along the ethereal void,
"In slow expansion, from the gloomy north,
"Awhile suspend their horrors, destined soon
"To blaze in lightnings, and to burst in storms."

GLOVER.

The fortress was, therefore, suddenly, and by a simultaneous effort, blockaded both by sea and land. After a short though spirited resistance, it surrendered, before any account of its being even besieged had reached *Normandy*.

To reward the islanders on this glorious occasion, they were gratified with a new charter, in which their loyalty was highly extolled; and this honourable mark of royal approbation has ever since been inserted in all subsequent charters, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*.* So distinguishing a badge, thus consecrated to the latest posterity by a public document, is far more durable than the bronze profile, or the triumphal arch, of those warriours who fight for conquest only, and who "bear the bloody standard of "ambition."† These evanescent glories may be called

"Wreaths, which at last the dear bought right convey,
"To rust on medals, or on stones decay."‡

After the reduction of *Mont-Orgueil* castle, Harliston had the government of *Jersey* conferred on him: in this post he continued nearly sixteen years. He added a tower to the castle, and acquired general esteem; but, unfortunately for him, he was induced

* See Falle. † Bishop Horne. ‡ Johnson.

to believe, that the person known in the annals of *England* by the name of Perkin Warbeck, was really the duke of York, younger son of Edward the fourth. Under this persuasion he quitted the island, and went over to the dutchess of Burgundy, in *Flanders*: but on the failure of Warbeck's enterprise, Sir Richard, not daring to return, remained at the court of that princess; and at his decease his body was honourably interred at her expense.

Matthew Baker, who succeeded Sir Richard Harliston, was a man of a very different character. He continually and rigorously oppressed the inhabitants; until, in consequence of his tyrannical conduct, he was superseded.

Baker's arbitrary measures induced Henry the seventh to issue an order, restraining him, and every future governor, from appointing any dean, or bailiff, in the island: this privilege he reserved to himself. He forbid any governor from interfering with either the ecclesiastical, or civil, court, and required that all disputes, wherein the governor might be interested, should be cognizable only by the king in council.

Henry, when earl of Richmond, and while escaping from his pursuers, landed in *Jersey*; where he remained concealed until an opportunity pre-

vented itself by which he was enabled to pass over to the continent. The government and public administration of *Jersey* appearing to him defective, this prince, when he became king, endeavoured to remedy them; and as John had given constitutions to the island, Henry issued ordinances, comprised in thirty-three articles; these, with occasional alterations, continued long in force; but they were superseded by a code of laws, in 1771.

The next governor after Baker was Thomas Overay, a merchant of *Southampton*, who was received in *Jersey* with the most flattering attention. He added fresh defences to *Mont-Orgueil* castle, particularly Bell Tower, on which his arms were placed. He died in the island, and, according to Mr. Falle, was universally regretted.*

After the death of Overay, Sir Hugh Vaughan succeeded to the government. The haughty demeanour and arbitrary measures of this man during the reign of Henry the eighth, were extremely odious and highly oppressive to the inhabitants of *Jersey*; but being a creature of Cardinal Wolsey, he was, by

* In a private M. S. he is not mentioned in so honourable a manner. He is therein accused of an injustice, by falsely imprisoning the *Seigneur* of a fief, and it is added, that, on his death bed, he acknowledged the impropriety of that action.

this prelate, screened and protected. At length, wearied and irritated by a long continuance of the governor's unjust proceedings, *Helier de Canteret*, *Seigneur de Handois*, and bailiff of *Jersey*, determined to seek redress, both for the island and himself, by a personal application in *England*. There, in the star chamber, before the cardinal himself, and the lords of the council, he spoke with so much warmth, and demanded justice with so much firmness, that, in a short time, he triumphed over the insolent oppressor, and obtained his removal from the island, over which he had tyrannized more than thirty years.

About the year 1518, this island, and especially the town of *St. Helier*, experienced that dreadful visitation, the plague; so that the court, and the market, were removed to *Grouville*.

Without mentioning the different governors that succeeded each other, it will merely be necessary to say, that *Jersey* was not only subjected to various vexations from its governors and their deputies, but had long groaned under oppressions of another kind: oppressions more severe, from being inflicted by one class of inhabitants on their inferiours. The feudal system so prevalent, for ages, on the continent, had naturally been introduced here by the Normans. Every *seigneur* of a fief was, in his district, a little

sovereign; or, more properly, a petty tyrant, exercising the power of life and death over his vassals. The unfortunate dependant on "the little tyrant of his fields," was obliged to espouse his lord's quarrels, and to engage in arms, in the support of his private interests. Thus a ferocious spirit was maintained; bloody intestine wars continually desolating and depopulating the devoted country, which a better sense of their real interest should have taught those barbarous chieftains to protect. This dreadful scourge was more severely felt in *Jersey* than on the continent. The vicinity of the sea enabled the *seigneurs* to increase their power, and consequently their vexations, by attaching to their cause the pirates that infested the neighbouring seas, and who, living by plunder, profited by every means of adding to their booty. It must naturally be supposed that, if they thus enriched themselves, it was at the expense of the miserable natives. Thus, as the population of a country must in a great measure depend on the manner in which justice is exercised, *Jersey*, so cruelly treated, lost by degrees its inhabitants; and an island so favoured by nature was becoming a mere desert.

The kings of *England* had frequently endeavoured to correct this abuse of power; but all their exertions

were fruitless, and the people still sunk under the iron rod of oppression. Henry the seventh, despairing of producing by forcible means any beneficial effect, or of inspiring the *seigneurs* with a sense of justice and humanity, determined to employ spiritual instead of carnal weapons, as a more efficacious mode of accomplishing his purpose. He therefore applied to Pope Sixtus the fourth, stating the miserable condition of his *Jersey* subjects; and representing how much the *seigneurs* themselves injured each other by their private quarrels. The pope, accordingly, issued a bull, excommunicating those who should continue these intestine commotions. Fear operated where force had proved ineffectual. Those very men, whom neither the royal authority, nor the strong arm of power, could restrain, were intimidated by the threat of papal excommunication. Thus has religion a happy influence over the passions of mankind; and thus does the dread of retribution, in another world, contribute to restrain the vindictive spirit of revenge, in our present state of existence.

Since that period, the *seigneurs* have completely changed their conduct: from being unfeeling tyrants, they have become the protectors of the people, and the support of the island; and their authority has exerted itself for the public happiness.

During the short but promising reign of Edward the sixth, the French took possession of *Sercq*, which had been for some time uninhabited: there they began to erect forts and form settlements. They then attacked *Guernsey* unawares; were at first successful; but, ultimately, were repulsed. This might have discouraged a less enterprising foe: not disheartened however by this miscarriage, they attempted the conquest of *Jersey*. They anchored in *Boulay* bay, and there disembarked; but were driven back to their fleet with the loss of a thousand men.

In Queen Mary's time *Sercq* was recaptured. In the *Chron. M. S. S. de Jersey*, it is said to have been surprised by a company of Flemings, subjects of King Philip, the husband of Mary. These men, arriving in the night, and finding the island unguarded, mastered it without resistance: but Sir Walter Raleigh, who was for some time governor of *Jersey*, says that it was taken by stratagem; a coffin, filled with arms, having been introduced, under the pretence of performing funeral rites.*

During the whole reign of Elizabeth, *England* was at peace with *France*, and *Jersey* remained in a state of tranquillity. She rendered *Castle Cornet*, at

* Mr. Falle seems to prefer the first account.

Guernsey, one of the strongest places in her dominions. She then erected that fortress, in *Jersey*, which is called by her name.

The queen, to recompense the De-Carteret family, gave to *Philip de Carteret, Seigneur de St. Ouen*, the island of *Sercq*, to people and cultivate it. Notwithstanding many difficulties and obstructions, that retarded his progress, he finally accomplished these purposes; and Her Majesty testified her satisfaction by establishing *Sercq* as a fief *en haubert*.*

To remedy some abuses in *Jersey* the queen sent over two royal commissioners; and such was the worse than brutal ignorance of the times, that, during their residence, two women were burned as witches; one at *St. Helier's*, and the other at *St. Ouen's*.†

During the reign of this princess, the plague spread itself throughout her dominions, and these islands did not escape the contagion.

About the year 1575 an extraordinary occurrence happened, which, from its singularity, deserves to be mentioned. A shoal of eighty-seven porpesses, of an

* i. e. a fief, holding from the crown alone, by knight's service.

† The vulgar trial of supposed witches, by casting them bound, into ponds, and observing whether they float, or sink, is said to be a custom derived from the Asiatics. (See Maurice's Indian Antiquities.) It was formerly prevalent in *Britain*, and it is not a great many years since a similar experiment was made in *Jersey*.

unusual size, were, at one time, thrown ashore at *La Roque*, and were all taken.

Notwithstanding the liberality of different English monarchs to the island, internal abuses still continued to prevail in the administration of justice: they pressed particularly hard on the poor and defenceless, when contending with the wealthy and powerful. These last, by dint of money and interest, had their causes prosecuted before the English parliament, or decided by commissioners selected by themselves. Effectually to remedy so glaring a perversion of justice, the queen, at the instance of De Carteret, issued an order in council, by which all appeals from the Royal court of *Jersey* were to be brought before the privy council, and not before any other tribunal whatsoever.

Previously to this period *America* had been discovered, by Columbus and Vespucius That part of it which is most interesting to *Jersey*, is the island of *Newfoundland*. As the great but unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh was, towards the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, governor of *Jersey*, and became so instrumental in the colonization of *America*, it is highly probable that he was the first who suggested, to the inhabitants of *Jersey*, the advantage to be derived from that source of national wealth.

The reign of James the first was a season of peace; and it was under his auspices that the canons, and constitutions, that form the ecclesiastical law of *Jersey*, were framed.

The governors had, in ancient times, the right of appointing the bailiff; but, from the inconveniences that resulted, they were deprived of the power, which was resumed by the crown. By mistake, or inadvertence, this patronage was inserted in the commission granted to Sir John Peyton, the successor of Sir Walter Raleigh. Sir John, wishing to exercise his supposed privilege, violent disputes ensued. The cause being referred to the king, his majesty issued an order, by which he reserved to himself the sole power of appointing the bailiff, dean, viscount, king's procurer, and king's advocate.

Under Charles the first, the islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey* were again menaced by the French; but defensive measures were adopted, by which the threatened blow was averted. That monarch was extremely desirous of freeing *Jersey* from the repeated attacks of its neighbouring enemies: with this view, he added, at his own expense, the lower ward of *Elizabeth* castle, and paid great attention to the other defences of the island.

In that terrible rebellion, which terminated in the

murder of the king, *Jersey* produced a gentleman, who, through a great variety of the most trying exigences, preserved for his sovereign an unshaken loyalty. This was Captain George Carteret,* comptroller of the navy, an officer of high reputation, who was afterwards knighted by his majesty, for his eminent services. The parliament having appointed the earl of Warwick to be admiral, nominated Carteret as vice admiral: this post he refused to accept, without the consent of his sovereign, who would not permit one of his own officers to appear as favouring a rebellion against his authority.†

Affairs being thus situated, Carteret retired with his family to *Jersey*. Being well assured of the fidelity and acquiescence of the inhabitants, he declared openly for the king; and equipped ten light vessels, for the purpose of intercepting merchantmen trading under parliamentary passports. This little squadron was very successful, and excited a general alarm along the channel.‡

* He wrote his name thus, and not De Carteret.

† Lord Clarendon regrets this circumstance, as a fatal error in the king; Carteret's influence and reputation were so considerable, throughout the fleet, that it was generally thought he might have preserved the greater part of the navy in Charles's interest.

‡ This, evidently, though negatively, proves the value of these islands to *Great Britain*: for if a few small ships of war could become so formidable, what might not be expected, were the islands in the possession of an enemy, and made a rendezvous for vessels of every description and force.

The king sent his son into the west; but his support there not being sufficient to enable him to cope with the parliamentarians, he came over to *Jersey*, where he was joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants. The island being surveyed by the officers in his suite, was considered as a place of security for him. In this expedition he was attended by several persons of rank, among whom was Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon. The prince was urged by the queen, his mother, who was then in *France*, to repair to her; which, after re-iterated and pressing entreaties, he consented to do. He resided in *Jersey* about two months: several of his courtiers remained much longer, particularly Sir Edward Hyde, who continued in the island more than two years.

When it became currently reported that the king was to be brought to a public trial, a plan for his deliverance from confinement in *Hurst* castle, was concerted by his *Jersey* subjects; but, from some unknown cause, the scheme was not carried into execution.

After the king's death, his son was proclaimed in *Jersey*, by the title of Charles the second. This prince resided then at *The Hague*, in a most forlorn

condition. All men were forbidden, under pain of death, to acknowledge, aid, or abet, him. Thus circumstanced, and being obliged to quit *Holland*, he came again to *Jersey*, with a numerous suite, and was received in the most cordial manner. He remained in the island during the space of several months, and then quitted it, at the invitation of the Scottish nation. Three days after his arrival, Sir George Carteret assembled the states: this measure was for the purpose of making a levy on the inhabitants, in order to tender his majesty a present in money. The sum so obtained amounted to *5070 ecus*, or £633 15 sterling.

The king, on his first visit to the island, gave directions for the construction of a fort, as an outwork to *Elizabeth* castle: that new defence which he named *Charles* fort, has long since been incorporated with the fortress itself.

The English parliament, by which the nation was now governed, enraged at the asylum afforded to the fugitive prince, and alarmed at the numerous captures made by the *Jersey* privateers, determined to reduce these islands. For this purpose, in the month of October, A. D. 1651, a fleet was dispatched, under the command of Admiral Blake; together with a formidable land force, under Major-General

Haines. For three days these troops made different attempts to disembark on the western side of the island; but were constantly repulsed by Sir George Carteret and the armed natives. To harrass and distract the islanders, the admiral, who would have done honour to a better cause, separated his squadron into divisions, and thus made false attacks in various places. At length, favoured by a very dark night, a landing was effected in *St. Ouen's* bay.

The invaders had been particularly fortunate, in respect of weather, during the time that the ships rode at anchor; but the day after the disembarkation, a violent gale arose, in which one of their largest vessels was driven upon the rocks, and every one on board perished.

So great was the consequence attached to this island, by the usurping parliament, that, though their army possessed, as yet, only the open country, yet this partial and even uncertain advantage, which one subsequent engagement might have rendered abortive, was magnified into a complete termination of the contest, and a public thanksgiving was, on the occasion, proclaimed in *England*.

The brave and loyal inhabitants, unable to resist in the field a force far superiour to their own, retreated into the fortresses. Their enemies soon possessed

themselves of the fort at *St. Aubin's*, which was pusillanimously surrendered, after a feeble resistance: they were equally successful in the capture of *Mont-Orgueil* castle, the fortifications of which, since the construction of that named after Queen Elizabeth, had been greatly neglected.

Sir George retired into *Elizabeth* castle, with some of the principal inhabitants, and a garrison of 340 men. This post they obstinately, and, for a considerable time, defended; but the invaders having commenced a very destructive bombardment from the town hill, they were reduced to the utmost distress.

Charles the second was then in *France*: to him Sir George, in this extremity, applied for assistance from the sovereign of that kingdom: Charles could not obtain it, and he even advised Carteret to capitulate, as continuing an unavailing defence, would subject many loyal subjects to the certainty of becoming prisoners, and of being treated with severity. Still the brave Carteret resolved, if possible, not to yield: at last, however, finding every hope of relief vanished, and further resistance fruitless, he surrendered on honourable terms, and went over to the king in *France*.

Guernsey had, previously, yielded to the forces of the commonwealth, with the exception of *Castle*

Cornet, which alone held out for the king. This occasioned a kind of civil war in that island, the castle and the town frequently firing on each other. The former was at length compelled to submit; and the fatal year 1651 completed, every where, the conquest of those places that adhered to the royal cause.

While Charles the second was only prince of *Wales*, news arrived that Lord Jermyn, then governor of *Jersey*, and who resided in *France*, with the prince, had an intention of selling the island to the French: on this occasion, Sir George Carteret, in concert with Lord Clarendon and some others, formed an association, by which they agreed to oppose the design: indeed after the death of Charles the first, and during the time that *Jersey* was under the power of Cromwell, great apprehensions were entertained in *England* that the king, constrained by his necessities, would mortgage these islands to the French. Circumstances render it probable that such an idea was actually in contemplation, though not by the sovereign himself, who never seemed disposed to pledge any part of his dominions.

From the unhappy time that the republicans became masters of the island, *Jersey* experienced the misery of being under an arbitrary government.

Haines extorted money, under the pretence of a ransom, from all whom he thought able to supply his rapacity. Five thousand soldiers were put, at free quarters, for the space of some months, on the inhabitants: they ranged, without control, throughout the country; and being violent enthusiasts, vented their fanaticism against the established religion, turning the churches into guard houses and stables, with other impieties and profanations.

When royalty was restored, in the person of Charles the second, this monarch conferred many marks of favour on Sir George Carteret; appointed him, according to promise, chamberlain of the household, and named him one of his privy council.*

As a perpetual testimony of respect for the inhabitants, and of gratitude for their steady and per-

* The following copy of a letter, the original of which is still extant, evinces the high degree of estimation, in which Sir George was held by the king.

"Sir George Carteret,

"The fidelity and affection wth wch you have constantly "carried yourself are soe acceptable to me y^t I am resolved to "continue to you the place of Vice Chamberlain wch you had in "my house, and you shall enioy it wth the same dignity, privileges "and immunities y^t it hath been enioyed by those who have held it "in the times of any of the former Kings of England, and if I could "have caused you to have been sworn presently w^thout much incon-"venience to my service I would have done it: I shall doe it most "assuredly as soon as my affairs doe permit me to swear any of my

severing loyalty, Charles presented the island with a handsome silver gilt mace, on which is engraved an appropriate inscription, with the following singularly honourable motto:

"*Tali haud omnes dignatur honore.*"

This mace is borne before the bailiff, and magistrates, on different solemn occasions.

Charles had not been long on the British throne before these islands were again, as it is said, endangered by their constant enemy, the French, who availed themselves of a time of profound peace. The plan of an invasion was concerted, and the town of *St, Malo* offered to defray all the expenses of the expedition, on the chance of being re-imbursed out of such estates as might be confiscated. These premeditated forfeitures, would, doubtless, have been carried to an enormous extent; and the con-

"houshold officers of w I doe give you my word and promise
"and y^t I am"

"Sir George Carteret,

"Your very loving Friend

"at St. Germains "Charles R"

"this 10th Augt. 1649.

"For our trusty and well beloved
"Sir George Carteret Lieuten^t
"Gouvernear of Jersey"

Other letters, expressive of the king's gratitude, to the islanders in general, are still carefully preserved.

dition itself strongly favours the opinion, that the French intended to expatriate the richest and most powerful inhabitants.* Such an account has been given, but not by Mr Falle; and though it is truly said, that so disgraceful a scheme cannot be mentioned, without branding it with the infamy it so justly merits, yet it appears to be doubtful whether the plan really existed. Enemies are seldom just to one another; suspicions ought not to be asserted as facts; and, as a late writer† remarks, "when the French are no longer formidable, they "will be no longer thought faithless."‡ The account itself carries many improbabilities with it.

* "Le vainqueur est un maître qui peut disposer de tout, qui ne "doit rien, et qui fait grâce de tout ce qu'il laisse. Tel fut le droit "des Romains, des Grecs, et de toutes ces sociétés de brigands que "l'on a décorés du nom de conquerans." VOLNEY.

† Guthrie.

‡ While we censure the French, as possessing an inordinate share of ambition, we ought, in justice, to recollect our own. The page of English history exhibits, in many instances, a thirst after dominion, that has carried all the horrors of war into *France*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. The path of glory has been, too frequently, deluged with blood, wantonly shed; and even treachery has, sometimes, been the harbinger of invasion. There are, however, some rational nations, that prefer the solid blessings of peace to the visionary charms of warlike triumphs; some monarchs who are more gratified with the praises of a happy and contented people, than with the *Io pæans* so lavishly bestowed on ambitious potentates: this the following extract will prove:

"Les historiens ne nous ont transmis aucun exemple, que les

Without attempting to palliate the arbitrary conduct of that virtuous but unfortunate monarch, Charles the first, otherwise than by stating it to have proceeded from hereditary prejudices, in respect of royal prerogative,—and without wishing to extenuate the less excusable tyranny, the licentiousness, and the general ingratitude, of his son Charles the second,—it is certain that unto both these sovereigns *Jersey* is greatly indebted. The former prince contributed to its security in the midst of his most pressing necessities; and the latter, when possessed of power, favoured the island, uniformly supported its privileges, and proved, on every occasion, a zealous friend and guardian.

The troubles that, in *Ireland*, followed The Revolution, and which were fomented by *France*, in favour of James the second; the continental wars in which the French monarchs were engaged during the reigns of our sovereigns, William the third, Anne, George the first, and George the second: together with the rebellions excited and supported during the last two reigns, by the French, in support of the exiled

"souverains du Japon eussent tenté de faire des conquetes sur leurs "voisins: c'est, sons doute, a cet esprit pacifique, que ce peuple doit "son bonheur actuel; et ce degré de prosperité, que les nations les "plus civilisées de l'Europe auront de la peine a atteindre."

Voy. de Thunberg.

Stuart family; these prevented further attempts on *Jersey*; and it does not appear that any important events disturbed the internal peace of the island, during the whole of this long interval.

The first subsequent effort against *Jersey*, made on the part of that enemy by whose attacks it had formerly been endangered, was in A. D. 1779. On the first of May, the prince of Nassau, commanding a body of from five to six thousand men, appeared with a fleet off *St. Ouen's* bay. Here this army attempted to disembark; but by a forced march of the seventy-eighth regiment, assisted by a corps of militia, and supported by artillery, the enemy was repulsed. Frustrated in the first design, the hostile squadron proceeded to *St. Brelade's* bay; but perceiving a similar opposition prepared, in this quarter also, the enterprize was abandoned.

Dissentions and recriminations, among the French officers, being a natural consequence of this failure, a second attempt was planned; but before it could be carried into effect, the fleet, destined to cover the invasion, was attacked by a British squadron, under Sir James Wallace, and nearly annihilated.

The next and last project of this nature was of a very alarming description: not indeed from the force employed on the occasion, since it amounted to only

2,000 men; but from the circumstances that accompanied the attempt, and the consequences that were likely to have resulted. This being the most recent attack, will render some detail interesting.

In the night of December the 25th, 1780, a fire was discovered blazing, between *Rosel* and *La Coupe*. It continued to burn about eight minutes, when it was answered by another, on the coast of *France*, which lasted about a quarter of an hour. These preconcerted signals were made at a time when no British ships of war were on the station.*

On the following morning, French troops were embarked, at *Granville*, under the command of the Baron de Rullecourt, an adventurer, who intended to land in the night, during the festive season of Christmas; at which time he hoped to possess the island, by a *coup de main*, conceiving that the inhabitants would be in a state less capable of defence than at any other time.†

* This deficiency has happened, at different times, since that period. Not many years ago, a French privateer, of eighteen guns, sailed unmolested round the island, and entered every bay. The want of a port, open at all times of the tide, and sufficiently sheltered, accounts for *Jersey* having been exposed to so daring an insult.

† The baron was right in his conjecture respecting the season, as a time of festivity, but egregiously mistaken in his inference: for though, in particular instances, Christmas might exhibit scenes of ebriety, yet this vice was by no means its general concomitant,

Rullecourt quitted *France* in very tempestuous weather: many of his transports were, in consequence, dispersed; and the rest obliged to seek for shelter at the rocky island of *Chauzey:* this checked his progress, and reduced his little army to 1,200 men. With this diminished force, however, he again set sail, on January the 5th, 1781, and reached *Jersey* about eleven in the evening. The place at which he arrived was *Le Banc de vielet*, a projecting point of flat rocks, covered at high water, at the S. E. corner of the island. To this point his ships were driven by the current. Though not the spot at which he intended to disembark, his troops were ordered to land: only 700 got on shore; 200 being wrecked in their vessels, and the rest prevented, by the tide, from effecting their purpose.

"The feast of reason" usually accompanied "the flow of soul." In fine, the jocund parties, at that time of the year, might, with greater propriety, be designated as patriarchal meetings. The heads of families then assembled around them all their descendants, men, women, and children; and thus enjoyed the cordial satisfaction of seeing themselves surrounded by persons, every one of whom had a claim to parental affection.

These delightful family assemblages are still continued; and it is the pride and anxious wish of all, to be, if possible, present at the annual festival.

Many convivial entertainments, of late date, will not indeed bear to be so honourably noticed; but these are formed from other motives, are not influenced by seasons, and are generally attended by a different description of visitors.

It may seem wonderful, that boats could approach a shore, so studded with rocks, and where rapid currents run between these craggy protuberances: but the baron had with him a traitorous Jerseyman, who had formerly lived at *La Roque*, and was a very experienced pilot. This infamous wretch, having committed a murder, had absconded from the island, and now added a public to a private crime.

Rullecourt's first care was, to seize on a small battery of four guns: this he manned; and having left a company to protect the boats, and, in case of necessity, secure his retreat, he proceeded to *St. Helier's*, avoiding the shore to prevent being discovered at any of the guard houses. His troops were, however, obliged to march near barracks occupied by artillery invalids, and close to a battery; yet they passed unperceived.

On entering the town, they massacred one man, who was standing at his door, and wounded a few other persons, whom they met with on their road. Arrived at the market place, they killed the centinel, and surprised the guard: there escaped, however, one man, who ran immediately to the general hospital, inwhich was quartered a regiment of highlanders.

The inhabitants were astonished to see, at break of

day, the market place filled with French soldiers, without a single gun having been fired, or the least alarm given.

The lieutenant governor, at this time, was major Moses Corbet. He was in bed when first made acquainted with the enemy's arrival. His house being soon surrounded, he was taken prisoner: some others that were with him shared the same fate. Corbet, though thus surprised, found means to send information, to the seventy-eighth, eighty-third, and ninety-fifth regiments, that were stationed in different parts of the island.

The French general, having had the lieutenant governor conducted to the court house, represented to him that resistance was useless; that he had landed 4,000 men in different parts of the island; that the British troops, stationed near *La Roque*, were prisoners; and that he had two battalions in the vicinity of the town. He pretended to send an order for these to approach; and then issued a proclamation, in the name of the French monarch, promising protection to the inhabitants that would submit quietly, and menacing all that might resist with immediate punishment.

Having produced articles of capitulation, for the island, he required major Corbet to sign them; say-

ing, that in default of instant compliance, he had orders to burn the town, with the shipping, and to put every inhabitant to the sword. The major refusing, in consequence of being a prisoner, and making some remarks on the articles, Rullecourt laid his watch on a table, observing, that the objections were made merely with the intention of gaining time, and that unless the articles were signed in half an hour, he would set fire to the town, and abandon it to pillage. Several of his officers disgraced themselves by encouraging him to execute his menaces. At last, to avert the threatened destruction, for this was the reason assigned by Major Corbet, in his defence, he and Major Hogge signed the capitulation. This convention was then presented to the king's advocate, to the constable, and to several other persons; but they refused their signatures, though strongly urged, and particularly by a Turk of rank, who had accompanied Rullecourt in his expedition, and who drew a dagger, to render his threats more effectual.

The baron now conceived himself to be master of the island. He therefore produced a commission from the king of *France*, appointing him a general in his army, and governor of *Jersey*. Under these new titles he invited several gentlemen to dine with him at Major Corbet's. He then ordered all the shops to be

opened, and every thing to proceed as usual, forbidding, however, the assembling together of any number of inhabitants. He had taken care to oblige Major Corbet to send a written order to the different corps of troops, not to move from their respective barracks: this the British officers were compelled to obey, until convinced that the major issued it while a prisoner.

During these eventful scenes, the militia assembled in different places, and prepared for a severe encounter. Every regiment moved towards the town; the greater part joined the Highlanders, who were encamped on *le Mont Patibulaire* or *Gallows* hill: and a company marched to *Elizabeth* castle.

Corbet now dispatched an order, for the troops on the heights, to bring their arms to the court house; and sent notice of the capitulation to the castle. Shortly after this message had been forwarded, the French army left *St. Helier's*, to take possession of that fortress.

Rullecourt marched at the head of the column, holding Major Corbet by the arm. They were no sooner on the beach, than a shot from the castle announced resistance. Advancing still, a second ball wounded several of the enemy. This hostile reception induced the French general to halt, and send an

officer to the garrison, with a copy of the capitulation, and a written order from Corbet to surrender the castle: this being refused by the commanding officer, and the messenger representing the force already landed as very formidable, he was permitted, with a bandage over his eyes, to enter; and being led up to the citadel, was shown the strength of the fortress.

Rullecourt, compelled to retire to the town again, denounced vengeance. Major Corbet then sent a peremptory order, commanding the gates to be opened, and the French to be received as conquerors. The answer to this mandate was such as became a spirited British soldier.

During these transactions, the regular troops, under the orders of Major Pierson, of the ninety-fifth regiment, who was the next in command to the captive lieutenant governor, together with the island militia, were assembled upon the heights near the town.

Rullecourt's bright prospect now began to lower: a dark cloud was gathering round him. He seized on the parochial artillery, which he planted at the avenues leading to the market place. He soon received information that the troops were descending from *Gallows* hill, in columns, having the regulars in front.

In this critical moment, the baron made a last effort to revive his withering laurels, and to obtain actual possession of his assumed conquest. He sent an officer to meet the advancing troops, and to prevail on Major Pierson to conform to the capitulation: thus to spare the effusion of human blood, and save the town from inevitable ruin. On the major's refusal, the French officer requested time to return, and make a report to his commander. He required an hour for this purpose; but the island troops evinced an impetuosity that Major Pierson found it difficult to repress. He consented to halt for half an hour; at the same time sending the adjutant of the ninety-fifth regiment to accompany the French officer, and to demand the liberation of the lieutenant governor. On their arrival at the court house, where they found Rullecourt and Major Corbet, the adjutant asked if the latter was a prisoner: both are said to have answered in the negative, though not in a manner satisfactory to Pierson's messenger. The baron perceiving that negotiation was not likely to become effectual, added, that he should now so dispose of his men, as to prove that he could enforce submission.

The time granted by Major Pierson to the French officer appeared long to the little army under his orders: the militia, in particular, displayed that

enthusiastic loyalty, which the islanders had, on so many momentous occasions, exerted. The major had, however, a reason for restraining this ardour. He had detached the light companies of the seventy-eighth and ninety-fifth regiments, together with two from the militia, with directions to take a circuitous route, and possess themselves of the town hill: this detachment had not yet arrived at the place of its destination: the major was likewise at a loss how to act: he had received the lieutenant governor's orders not to engage; and he repeatedly observed, that if that officer was not a prisoner, he must, necessarily, conform to the directions of his superiour in command. On the adjutant's return, the whole body formed into one column, and marched towards the town.

It had been hitherto imagined, that the force stationed near the old castle, had, agreeably to Rullecourt's own assertion, sustained a defeat, and that a formidable portion of his army remained posted in the same quarter: in fine, his strength in the island was quite unknown.

During the march of Major Pierson's corps, he received a letter from the officer who commanded the troops near *Mont Orgueil*, by which he learned, that so far from having been made prisoners, they

were proceeding to attack a party of the enemy that had taken possession of a battery at *La Roque*.

The British and island troops now arrived at *St. Helier's*, and separating into two divisions, pressed forwards towards the market place. An immediate and impetuous attack was made by one of these columns: rendered furious by disappointment, the French fought desperately. When this onset took place, part of the detachment which had reached the town hill, bore down on the enemy, from another quarter of the town. At the same moment, the division headed by Major Pierson, appeared in the market place: he entered it through a short street, opposite to the present government house. The enemy made an immediate discharge, and that gallant officer fell dead into the arms of his grenadiers. Surprised, and, for an instant, discouraged by this unfortunate stroke, his troops gave way; but they soon rallied, formed again, and regained the ground which they had lost.

Rullecourt seeing his men driven from every street into the market place, added wanton cruelty to his previous falsehood and treachery. He went out from the court house, holding the captive lieutenant governor by the arm: a short renewal of the conflict ensued: the baron received a mortal wound; some of his soldiers secreted themselves in the adjacent

houses; the rest surrendered: and the victory was complete. Major Corbet escaped unhurt, though he received two balls through his hat.

The firing having ceased, Major Corbet resumed the command; and having secured his prisoners in the church, he marched towards the place where the French had landed, and were supposed to have a detachment. The battery of which they obtained possession on landing, had been retaken in the morning; and such of Rullecourt's army as were not either killed, or made prisoners, escaped to their vessels.

The enemy's loss in this ill-concerted and ill-fated business has never been known: the British had nearly fifty of the regulars killed and wounded, and about thirty of the militia. Major Pierson was interred in the church of *St. Helier*, and a monument erected, at the island expense, to commemorate his bravery and lamented death.

A second descent being expected on the same night, some of the militia, though greatly fatigued, remained under arms until the morning. A general alarm was, indeed, at midnight, spread through the island, and all expected a fresh conflict; but the apprehension subsided.

It has been asserted, that a large French force was destined for the expedition so happily rendered abor-

tive: that it was to have sailed whenever a landing could be secured; and that the plan was to obtain and keep possession of all these islands; that the commander in chief was the prince of Nassau; and that the inhabitants were to be transported to a remote part of *France*. Such was the report circulated soon after, respecting the enemy's intention.*

Since the attack just detailed, *Jersey* has, at different times, been both menaced and alarmed; but has not experienced any actual assault. Buonaparte, in his threatened invasion of *England*, called these islands stepping stones to that kingdom; yet he never thought it advisable to trust either himself, or any of his armies, on them.

It cannot be expected, that a work of this nature, should do more than mention the internal disputes that have unhappily arisen, in *Jersey*, during the present reign. They are events that must excite regret, as having fomented discord between families, friends, and neighbours; but on which it is not our province to comment. From the year 1779, to the year

* Major Corbet was tried, and superseded; but is said to have received a pension. We must not, therefore, impute to him any greater culpability than was found by the court martial. We may, however, say, that, though treachery did not attach to his conduct, it appears difficult to exonerate him from both negligence and a degree of pusillanimity.

1793, feuds were carried on with great animosity; and the opposite parties were distinguished by different appellations. Though those dissentions subsided, their effects may still be traced; and they, probably, tended to increase those that have more recently divided the inhabitants.*

Few extraordinary events, in the natural world, have, of late years, occurred in *Jersey*. It is, however, proper to mention, in a general account, that on Saturday, July 2nd, 1808, a sudden and violent storm came on in the forenoon: hail fell that measured one inch and a half in diameter: these substances were semi-transparent, mostly spherical and hollow; but, though comparatively light, yet, from their unusual dimensions, they occasioned great damage, not only to the windows exposed to their direction, but, also, to the orchards, &c.

In the beginning of the present year, A. D. 1814, this island had the honour of becoming the temporary residence of his royal highness the *Duc de Berri*, nephew of his most Christian Majesty, Lewis the eighteenth. Every attention was paid by the inhabitants to the illustrious visitant; while the condescending urba-

* "Were meekness, gentleness, and forbearance, universal, the "sword might rest in its scabbard: every kingdom, and every "house, would be a temple of peace." FELLOWES.

nity, displayed by the prince, and the sense he expressed of the civilities he experienced, are the best proofs that he merited and felt them. He left *Jersey*, for *France*, April 12th, on receiving the intelligence that Buonaparte was dethroned, and the Bourbon family re-instated.

On Tuesday, July 12th, peace with *France* was solemnly proclaimed, both at *St. Helier's*, and *St. Aubin's;* on which memorable and happy occasion, there was, in the evening, a general illumination of both towns; and Thursday the 14th, was observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving.*

Peace has now spread her halcyon wings over *Europe;* and did not the holy Scriptures seem to indicate terrible and universal commotions, in the

* Favourably inclined as the natives of *Jersey* were, to the exiled royal family of *France*, before the Duke's arrival among them, there is every reason to believe, that this disposition was greatly increased by his residing in the island. Persons so exalted in rank claim our respect; but while at a distance, they seldom engage our esteem. A personal knowledge of such men has great influence; and when this is accompanied with estimable or amiable traits of character, our regard for their welfare becomes proportionably increased; until, at length, we consider them, as friends in high stations, whose interest is identified with our own. It has, therefore, often excited regret, that none of the British royal family have visited *Jersey*. It is shown, in this work, under the head of LANGUAGE, how much several circumstances, apparently of a trivial nature, tend to cement a national compact, and it would not, we trust, be unreasonable to suppose, that the occasional presence of some of our own princes might have a similar effect.

"latter days," we might indulge the pleasing hope of lasting tranquillity. During the long, the arduous, the unexampled, contest in which we were engaged, *Great Britain* manifested, throughout, a constant and steady perseverance. Unawed by the dreadful convulsions, that shook all *Europe* to its very centre, and threatened destruction to every empire, she stood like a lofty rock, which the foaming surge in vain assaults: yet, as a judicious author,* in a work just published, says: "while an insular situation and a "powerful navy rendered" her "invulnerable, the "British government and people nobly came forward "in behalf of afflicted *Europe*. To effect its eman-"cipation her blood and treasure flowed in streams. "The people cheerfully submitted to the heaviest "burdens to effect this object. Public and private "benevolence was extended to heal the wounds of "suffering humanity by the ravages of war in *Portu-"gal*, *Spain*, *Russia*, and *Germany*. The liberal "hand of the nation was stretched forth to alleviate "the distresses of the sovereign and loyal inhabitants "of *France*, who, during the paroxism of revolution-"ary frenzy, sought an asylum in the British do-"minions." Since the blood-stained sword of war

* Colquhoun.

has been sheathed, she has demonstrated, in the most evident manner, that her firm and spirited exertions were not influenced by ambition. The annals of *Europe* will clearly evince, to posterity, that she fought not for conquest, but for peace: for peace honourable to all the contending powers. Her moderation, when this desirable event took place, shone conspicuous. The whole continent was, as a noble lord* said, in parliament, deeply impressed with her liberal conduct. "Such instances of generous magnanimity, on the part of the British government, cannot fail to exalt the nation in a still greater degree in the minds of the people of *Europe*, more especially when the extent and value of the sacrifice are disclosed; and since these cessions have been made to obtain advantages to all the allied powers, no less perhaps than to those to whom the boon had been granted, a confident hope is entertained that their feelings on this occasion will be manifested by liberal commercial treaties."†

From the long and friendly residence of Lewis the eighteenth, and the other branches of his august family, in *England*, the nobleman before mentioned naturally inferred, that those jealousies, which had for ages

* Castlereagh. † Colquhoun.

agitated *Great Britain*, and *France*, would be removed, and the spell, by which war between these two great nations, was supposed to be necessary, dissolved.

Such would, indeed, be glorious and happy results. We might, in this case, adopt the language of the evangelical prophet,* and say: The nations "shall "beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears "into pruning hooks." "The wolf shall dwell "with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with "the kid; and the calf, and the young lion, and the "fatling, together; and a little child shall lead them."

MILITARY DEFENCES.

Though, in war time, the chief defence of *Jersey* must, necessarily, be confided to the regular troops, who, in such a season, compose a formidable active body, yet the island force alone is neither contemptible, in respect of numbers, nor uninstructed in the use of arms.

* Isaiah.

The militia comprises six regiments or battalions of infantry, amounting to more than 2,000 men. To each corps is attached four field pieces, and a company of the artillery: these form a body of between 600 and 700 men. There are besides above 900 inhabitants, less fit for active service, who man the coast batteries in their respective parishes. All the island troops are armed, and clothed in proper uniforms, by government, but do not receive pay. They are frequently drilled; and a certain number rotatively mount guard every night, at different stations round the island.

Every inhabitant, from the age of seventeen to sixty-five, bears arms, either as an officer or a private; and all boys, from the age of thirteen to seventeen, are exercised, weekly, during the summer months. This juvenile corps amounts to full 800. There is likewise a troop of island cavalry, whose principal duty is to serve as orderly men and guides.

The militia staff consists of inspectors and assistant inspectors; and the whole island force is under strict regulations: but though the governor or lieutenant governor, appoints the officers, and has this arm entirely under his own command, yet all complaints against individuals are judged and punished by the royal court.

The principal fortifications are, the fortress now constructing on the town hill, *Elizabeth castle*, that of *Mont Orgueil*, *Fort Henry*, *La Rocco*, *St. Aubin's tower*, *Seymour tower*, with the tower at *Noirmont* point, and that at *Ich-ho*, both recently constructed. Besides these, there is a chain of martello towers, redoubts, and batteries, in every maritime part of the island, where defences are requisite. As an additional security, *Jersey* and *Guernsey* together form a station for ships of war. There are, moreover, in *Jersey* ten signal posts, on different elevated parts, so that a telegraphic communication is established round the island.

Barracks for accomodating the regular forces, are to be seen in various quarters; particularly those for the artificers, at *Havre des pas*, and a very handsome and extensive set of buildings, lately erected, in *St. Peter's* parish.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The principal officer in *Jersey*,—he who more immediately represents the sovereign,—whose power is the least subject to control,—and who claims the pre-

cedency of all others,—is the governor. This office was anciently considered in so honourable a light, that it was filled by persons of the first rank, even by princes of the blood: it is now usually the post of an officer of high military rank.

To support the dignity of this appointment, the king allows the holder of it his whole revenue in the island; deducting some fees and salaries. This revenue arose formerly from seven manors, let out in fee farm; and from various other sources: at present, it consists principally of the corn tithes of ten parishes. The tithes of *St. Saviour's* are annexed to the deanery; those of *St. Helier's* were granted by James the second to Sir Edward Carteret. The governor appoints a peculiar officer, stiled *Le Receveur du Roy*, who receives these rents, &c. There are now two receivers.

The power of the governors has varied, as their respective commissions have, at different times, been either enlarged or restrained. Anciently the governor had a mixed power. He had the administration of both the civil and military authority. He was judge as well as governor, and had the disposal of all places, in court, church, and garrison. So extensive a command shows the dignified character of this office in those times. To relieve himself from the various

mposed on him, he at length reserved the e of the military part alone, and transferred e judicial to another, who thereby obtained the title of bailiff, but who was still a dependant of the governor. The other ministers of justice were equally his creatures. King John began, and King Henry the seventh completed, the establishment of a jurisdiction wholly distinct; the latter taking from him the nomination of the bailiff, and other officers of the court, and forbidding his interposition in any civil affairs.

But though the governor has no proper jurisdiction, yet, in consequence of his dignity, his presence is frequently required in court, and is in some respects necessary. He has the court under his protection, and is obliged to assist the bailiff and jurats, with his authority, in the execution of their decrees. He has power, with the concurrence of two jurats, to arrest and imprison any inhabitant, upon vehement suspicion of treason. Foreigners may neither settle, nor even enter the island, without his permission. He may protract the assembling of the States, and render invalid any business therein transacted without his consent: but this with some restrictions. He may attend and deliberate with the States; but in their assembly he has only a negative voice; and even this

prerogative he is directed not to use, except on particular occasions.

In fine, the governor's authority is now principally a military command. He has the custody of the fortresses; the regular troops are under his immediate control; and so, in a great measure, is the island militia.

In ancient times there was not any lieutenant governor of the king's own appointment, and in the pay of the crown. That office seems to have been created, to supply the now customary non-residence of the governor himself.

On the death or absence of the governor, and lieutenant governor, the court has the power of swearing in the next superiour military officer, into the office of deputy governor.

Though the post of commander-in-chief in *Jersey*, is an appointment distinct from that of lieutenant governor, yet from the nature of the present establishment, both those high offices are now vested in the same person, who of late years has constantly been a lieutenant general, and the second in command a major general. The corps of engineers and that of artillery, are under the command of field officers: such is at least the war establishment.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

This compound subject is so very extensive, so intricate, and in some respects so *unique*, that, in a circumscribed work, it would be impossible to treat it systematically. We must be satisfied with giving a summary account of the *Jersey* constitution, and a general idea of the laws by which justice is administered.

The *Jersey* court of judicature consists of the bailiff,* and twelve jurats. The former is appointed by the king, and represents His Majesty in court: there, as a standing memorial of his independence, his seat is raised above that of the governor. The jurats, who are his assessors, must be protestants of the Church of *England*. Their office was instituted by King John,† and they are elected by the people.

* Falle writes it bailly, but in the orders of council it is bailiff.

† In the constitutions of King John, the third article, speaking of jurats, runs thus: "Ii debent eligi de indigenis insularum, per minis-"tros domini regis, et optimates patriæ."

The words *indigenis* and *optimates* have given rise to serious controversies. The former expression occasioned, some years since, a tedious appeal to the king in council: the latter has lately been the subject of violent dissentions.

In consequence of a dispute among the jurats, respecting precedence, an order of council was issued, whereby any or all of the four

The province of the jurats is not only to decide private controversies, but also to enforce a general obedience to the laws. They are chosen for life, unless dismissed by the sovereign, or discharged by him on petition.* The office is honourable, and has not any salary attached to it: a few privileges are indeed annexed; but none that are commensurate with the trouble and patience necessary in their attendance. A cause heard by a few may be brought on again, before a *corps de cour*, that is before seven: but without the presence of the bailiff, or his lieutenant,† there cannot be any proceedings. Neither of these, nor a jurat, can sit in judgment, on any cause in which he may be interested.

The bailiff is the mouth or organ of the court. He presides in all the debates, sums up the opinions,

following *seigneurs de fiefs en haubert*, if elected jurats, are to take place of all other jurats, and also of each other, without any regard to priority of election. These four are, the *seigneurs de St. Ouen*, *Rozel*, *Samarés*, and *Trinité*; and we have enumerated them in the order in which they precede. This claim of precedence has just been allowed, in the case of the *seigneur de St. Ouen*.

* All the popular elections are on a Sunday, in the church porch of every parish, after the morning service.

† In particular instances of absence, or indisposition, of the bailiff or lieutenant bailiff, the States used to choose a judge delegate, from among the jurats. The bailiff has very recently nominated a particular jurat, to act on such occasions as a deputy lieutenant bailiff.

and pronounces the sentence or decision; yet he has not any deliberative voice himself, unless upon an equal division of opinions among the jurats; in this case he has a casting vote: he is otherwise bound by the majority, and obliged to pronounce accordingly. In several matters he acts with less control. The dignity and prerogatives of his post are very great, and command respect. He is the keeper of the public seal, which, however, he cannot use, without the joint concurrence of three jurats. The duties of his office require a thorough knowledge of the laws, and an almost constant attendance: it is therefore a laborious post.

The court is composed of the bailiff and jurats, who have under them certain ministerial officers, as *Le Procureur du Roi*,* or attorney general; *Le Vicomte*, or high sheriff; *L'Avocat du Roi*, or solicitor general; *Le Greffier*, or clerk, who has the custody of the rolls and records; six pleaders, or solicitors, at the bar, stiled *Avocats du Barreau;* two under sheriffs, called *Denonciateurs*, because they publish the injunctions of the court; and, *Le Hussier*, or usher, whose office is that of preserving order. To constitute a court however, there need be present only the

* In the absence or indisposition of the *Procureur du Roi*, the duties of his office are performed, in his name, by the *Avocat du Roi*.

bailiff and two jurats, the *Procureur du Roi*, or the *Avocat du Roi*, the *Viconte*, or his deputy, or one of the *Denonciateurs*, and the *Greffier*. To these official characters may be added, though not a member of the court, *L'Enregistreur*, or keeper of the register for hereditary contracts.* These conveyances of property are passed upon oath before the chief magistrate and two jurats, and are then delivered to *L'Enregistreur*, by whom they are entered: to this register every one may have recourse, no secret or unregistered sale of lands, or rents, being valid. Of the preceding employments, the first three are held by patent; the bailiff has the patronage of all the others.

The court, thus composed, is a royal court, having, generally, cognizance of all pleas, suits, and actions, whether real, personal, mixed, or criminal, arising within the island; treason alone excepted. Some other matters are likewise reserved for the king in council, to whom alone this tribunal is immediately subordinate. The courts of Westminster have not any authority in this island: it was not subject to them, even before the reign of King John. The governor held the pleas, and, in extraordinary cases, resort was had to *Normandy*, but never to *England*. In aftertimes,

* The office of *Enregistreur* was not instituted until A. D. 1602.

contentious persons, not acquiescing in the determinations here, instituted suits in the English courts, a practice which was too readily admitted; and persons were summoned from *Jersey* to attend them. This vexatious proceeding was remedied in the reign of Edward the third; and Lord Chief Justice Coke owns, that *the king's writ runneth not into these isles.* He asserts indeed that the king's *commission, under the great seal,* does operate: accordingly many instances of such commissions occur; but even commissioners thus appointed must judge according to the laws and customs of these isles.

Debts contracted in *England,* can however be sued for in *Jersey,* if not of more than ten years' standing: after this period the debtor may claim exoneration. Bonds are subject to the same limitation as simple contract debts: but island rents, due upon registered contracts, cannot be evaded in so short a space of time: it requires a lapse of forty years, without payment having been demanded.* Debts contracted in *Jersey* are recoverable in *England.*

If, after the hearing of a cause, before a *corps de cour,* or full court, one of the parties should think himself aggrieved, he may, under certain regulations, and by consent of the court, appeal to His Majesty

* This refers to the principal due, and not to the annual interest. See page 242.

in council: yet such is the independent constitution of *Jersey*, that even these appeals are to be determined, according to the laws and customs of the island. Should the court refuse to grant an appeal, a *doleance* or complaint, to the king, may be preferred.

In criminal cases there lies no appeal; nor can the governor even suspend the execution of a sentence, until the king's pleasure be known.

It has generally been supposed, that the laws of *Jersey* do not, explicitly, distinguish between manslaughter and wilful murder; and that both are equally capital crimes: this is an erroneous opinion: there is a positive distinction between those offences; and several cases have proved it. The distinction was particularly noticed and established in an order of council, dated 30th November, 1699.

The laws of *Jersey* may be comprised under two heads: these are,

1. The ancient custom of *Normandy*: together with municipal and local usages. These may be considered as like the common law of *England*.

2. Constitutions and ordinances made by different sovereigns; acts passed by the States, and confirmed by His Majesty; together with such rules and orders, as have been, from time to time, transmitted from the council board. Even acts of parliament, wherein the

island is particularly named, have not any force in *Jersey*, unless transmitted from the king in council, and registered in the island.

A code of laws was, in 1771, compiled by the States, and sanctioned by His Majesty.

The court had formerly the power of enacting laws; but by the above-mentioned code, this power was annulled; and though the States, or legislative body, can still make provisional statutes, such ordinances are not to be in force for more than three years, unless sanctioned, and rendered permanent, by an order of council: but with respect to points already established by council, no alteration can be made, unless the same sanction be obtained.

Though there is but one tribunal, and in that the judges are always the same persons, yet, on account of the great variety and diversity of causes, some requiring one method of proceeding, some another, the court is under the necessity of assuming four distinct characters or denominations; and as it acts respectively under them, is called either *La Cour d'Heritage;* or *La Cour de Catel;* or *La Cour du Billet;* or, lastly, *La Cour extraordinaire*, or *du Samedi*.

La Cour d'Heritage admits of none but hereditary matters, as partitions of estates, differences about bounds, intrusions, &c. *La Cour de Catel* is princi-

pally for rents and decrees.* *La Cour du Billet* is an extraordinary court, chiefly for arrears of rents, and for small debts. *La Cour du Samedi* is another subsidiary court, in which all personal matters are arranged.

The principal articles in the before-mentioned code are those that follow: viz.

"Regulations of port duties."

"The regulation of land measure, in which a common *Jersey* foot, of twelve inches, contains only eleven inches of a king's foot,† twenty-two of which makes a *Jersey perche*; forty *perches* a *vergée*; two and a quarter of which are precisely equal to an English statute acre."‡

* See MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES RESPECTING THE LAWS.

† *Le pied de roi* is equal to an English foot.

‡ A difference obtains between the liquid and dry measures of *England* and *Jersey*, and also between the weights of each country. (See SOIL AND FERTILITY.)

The *Jersey pot* for liquid measure, contains five ninths of an English wine gallon. The hundred-weight or *quintal*, of 104 Jersey pounds, is generally calculated as equal to the English hundred-weight of 112 pounds. Respecting coals, six measures (called, in the island, bushels,) and a half are equal to eight English bushels, and this quantity is called a quarter. Three of these quarters comprise a load; which therefore is equal to two thirds of an English chaldron: no other article is regulated by the coal measure.

"An order, respecting suits at court, whereby no person is allowed to plead his own cause; he must employ an advocate."*

"Rules respecting cattle or sheep, grazing on common land; whereby all persons are likewise restricted in respect of the number they may keep on their own ground; which number is not to exceed that which the land will naturally maintain. Neither hogs, goats, geese, nor stallions, to pasture on the commons."

"Regulations for the health-boat, which is always to be kept afloat, and ready to visit vessels that may arrive. This boat visits all when they enter the great road, keeping to windward of them. Strict ordinances respecting vessels supposed to come from infected places, or having on board persons afflicted with contagious disorders."†

"All horses, and other beasts, dying from age, accident, or otherwise, to be buried within twelve hours."

"Ordinances about butchers; who are not to practise any improper methods of making their meat appear fair to the eye."

* A suitor is sometimes permitted to plead in his own behalf; but this is very rarely solicited.

† The late act of parliament respecting quarantine is now enforced in the island.

"Regulations respecting bakers, and the assize of bread."*

"Regulations respecting game, and the season for killing it."†

"Regulations respecting the harbours of *St. Aubin*, and *St. Helier*, to preserve them free from incumbrances, and to prevent fires from breaking out among the shipping."

"No new cider to be retailed before the first day of November; nor mixed with that of a former year nor with water, if for sale."

"All the members of the States to attend at the times appointed, unless prevented by any reasonable hindrance."

"In times of drought, the waters that supply the mills are not to be diverted from their customary channels; and they who, at other times, use part of any stream, to irrigate their meadows, must close up the breach."

"All tanned leather to be examined, by a person sworn for that purpose, and stamped, if properly finished; the monopoly of raw hides strictly forbidden."

* This subject seems, necessarily, to require strict investigation.

† This is likely to become an obsolete law; there being hardly any game left in the island.

"Ordinances for a due observance of the Sabbath day."

"No inhabitant to receive any foreigner into his house for more than one night, without informing the constable of the parish, who is to report the information to the governor."

"Foreigners may not remain in the island, nor marry any of the native women, without the governor's permission."

"Foreigners, known to be protestants, and of good moral character, who come to reside, are to be favourably received; but must find security, if required. They will not be permitted to wander about the country, nor to approach the fortifications."

"Neither foreigners nor non-residents, to sell by retail; but they will be allowed to deal in the wholesale way, during the space of time that may be granted to them by the governor, on obtaining a permission, under the hand of the chief magistrate, to announce publickly the articles to be vended."

"No inhabitants, that are retailers, may purchase any articles from foreigners, until the said goods have been exposed to sale for three days."

"The interest of money limited to five per cent."

"Two acts of parliament, prohibiting the exportation of wool, woolfells, fuller's-earth, &c., from

England, *Wales*, *Ireland*, or any British island; and regulating the quantity of wool, allowed to be imported into *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*; by which acts, 4,000 tods, of thirty-two pounds per tod, of unkeambed wool, is allotted for *Jersey*; to be shipped from the port of *Southampton*."

"Regulations *à la Cour d'Heritage*."*

"Regulations *à la Cour de Catel*."

"Regulations *à la Cour du Billet*."

"Regulations *à la Cour du Samedi*."

"Regulations respecting persons working by the day."

"Ordinances respecting the goldsmiths, who are to adjust the quantity of alloy according to the standard of *England*."

"Ordinances for the public market, particularly with respect to the quality and quantity of grain, sold on every market day; in order to regulate the assize of bread; and also respecting the quality of meat exposed to sale."

"An ordinance, requiring the constable, &c., of each parish, to provide for the poor, and to set such as are able to work. The minister, constable, and churchwardens, may license the invalid paupers to beg at the several houses in their parish."

* This court is opened in a very ceremonious manner.

"Regulations respecting measures and weights; all of which are to be stamped."

"An ordinance restraining millers from grinding on Sabbath days."

"Rushes, growing in the *mielles*,* not to be cut where the sand is thereby liable to be moved."

"Regulations respecting the militia."

"Regulations respecting the coin current in *Jersey*."

"Regulations respecting fishermen and the meshes of their nets."

"Regulations respecting contracts;† by which all are to be registered within six months, or to be of no validity."

"An ordinance, requiring every vintner to keep at least two good beds for strangers, and such inhabitants as may have occasion for them. Strict regulations are laid down respecting the persons they may entertain in their houses."

One extraordinary but well-intended article, under this head is, "that no vintner may sell any wine, until it has been first tasted by the bailiff, or his lieutenant."‡

* Sandy places, bordering on the shore.

† These are the same as conveyances in *England*.

‡ This from the immense increase of public houses, especially in

"Regulations respecting the property appropriated to the repairing of the churches and parsonage-houses, and to the maintenance of the poor."

"Regulations respecting the guardians of minors."

"Regulations respecting nuisances in the streets, and in the brooks that pass through them."*

"Regulations to prevent fires."

"Regulations respecting the seasons for cutting *vraic*, from the different rocks, and the proportion allotted to several proprietors of estates respectively."

Pains and penalties generally attach to the infringement of the foregoing regulations; but several of these laws are not strictly enforced. Oaths are required respecting many of them. Indeed affidavits are customary on various occasions. The party swearing holds up the right hand, while a solemn adjuration is read.

To the public characters already named, in the former part of the present section, must be added those that regulate the police. In every parish, the principal magistrate is the constable. This officer was formerly returned by the nomination of three,

the town of *St. Helier*, cannot now be carried into execution.

* These regard principally the towns of *St. Helier*, and *St. Aubin*; particularly the former.

from whom one was selected by the jurats. He is now chosen by the same inhabitants that elect the jurats. His office is triennial, and he is sometimes re-elected. The office is far more important in *Jersey*, than in *England*. His post is more analogous to that of the mayor in a corporate town. He is one of the members of the States; and he presides in all parochial assemblies, for secular affairs, even though a jurat should happen to be present.

The civil establishment, in the different parishes, is thus regulated:

The principal officer is *Le Connetable*.

Under the *Connetable* are two *Centeniers:* these were formerly prefects over one hundred families. In the absence or indisposition of the *Connetable*, the senior *Centenier* performs his duty, and represents him in the assembly of the States.

There are likewise several *Vinteniers;* each of whom has the charge of a particular *vintaine*.

There are also a number of other inhabitants, called *Officiers du Connetable:* their duty is subordinate to that of either of the before-mentioned officers. Their employment is nearly similar to that of an English constable.

There are, moreover, two *Procureurs du bien public;* whose office is to conduct any parochial law suits.

ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES.

This, as a general islandic council, has been compared to a British parliament, which, in some respects, it may be said to resemble. It is composed of the twelve jurats, or court of justice, representing the inhabitants of the first class; of the dean, and the other eleven rectors, representing the clergy; and of the twelve constables, as the representatives of their several parishes. The king's procurator, the viscount or sheriff, and the king's advocate, though they represent no estate, are also admitted, *ex officio:* but they do not vote. The *Greffier* of the royal court is likewise, by his office, clerk of the States.

The assembly of the States is convened by the bailiff, or his lieutenant, who is the perpetual president.

The governor has, in their meetings, a negative voice.

No assembly of the States can be held without at least seven of each corps being present, except on very urgent occasions. Foreigners, preferred to benefices, are, unless naturalized, excluded.

The jurats and the constables are elected by those inhabitants who are masters of families, and who con-

tribute to the insular rates, or assessments. The dean is appointed by the sovereign, who granted the patronage of the rectories to the governor.

The principal business of the States is to raise money for the public service. This assembly has also the power of naturalizing foreigners.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES RESPECTING THE LAWS.

We shall conclude our account of the jurisprudence of the island, with some miscellaneous articles that will, without entering more at large into the system, show how it operates.

Criminal Cases.

The *Procureur du Roi* is the prosecutor in all matters of this nature.

Contrary to the English mode, every accusation is first examined by a petty jury, termed *la petite enquete*, which is composed of the parochial constable, and twelve of his officers. To find a prisoner guilty seven of these must concur in opinion. Should the party accused disapprove the verdict, he

may appeal to a grand jury, called *la grand enquete*, composed of twenty-four persons, taken from the three neighbouring parishes.

Though twenty-four is the number which forms *la grand enquete* more are summoned; and the person accused may, on substantial grounds, object to any of them: a peremptory challenge is not admitted. Five out of the twenty-four are sufficient to acquit a prisoner.*

If the supposed culprit cannot afford to employ a counsel, the court will very humanely direct one of the advocates to plead for him.†

A prisoner is not, as in the English criminal courts, found guilty, or acquitted: the verdict of the jury is either, *plutot coupable qu'innocent*, or *plutot innocent que coupable.*

When sentence of death is pronounced, the bailiff, or his lieutenant, and the jurats, all of whom were before uncovered, put on their hats; and the crimina

* This regulation appears to be far better than the mode practised in *England*: there one obstinate juryman may, by pertinacity, bring over all the others to acquiesce in his verdict, though not convinced of its propriety.

† Another humane circumstance is, that a prisoner is not fettered on his trial, nor in general during his incarceration: customs, in *England*, that seem inconsistent with the acknowledged axiom, That every person accused is presumed to be innocent, until found guilty.

kneels to receive his doom. This is a very solemn and impressive scene.

In places where capital punishment is seldom inflicted, some ancient modes are often continued, that would perhaps, on a proper representation, be altered. In *Jersey*, the victim of the law is obliged to walk, from his prison to the place of execution, which is up a very steep hill. With some persons so unhappily circumstanced, this appears likely to discompose that tranquillity of mind, essentially necessary on so dreadful an occasion: with respect to others, the degree of weakness that frequently pervades the whole frame, must almost disable the unfortunate sufferer from undergoing that part of the awful punishment.* Executions are however far from being common in *Jersey*. This last stage of legal severity is generally commuted.†

* In *England* capital offenders are usually conveyed in a cart, when not executed close to the prison.

† "Though both the penal and common laws of *England* are generally adopted in the *United States*, (speaking of *North America*) "the punishments differ materially; but it will be admitted that "they are sufficiently proportioned to the crimes. In very few "cases, indeed, in any state, is the punishment of death inflicted. "Legislative bodies consider, that the laws of man should seldom "extend to the termination of that life which was given by the "Almighty.! "

"In *Pensylvania*, of late years, capital punishments are remitted in "all cases, I believe, except treason, or murder in the first degree; and,

The royal court has, in a variety of instances, evinced itself favourable to lenity; there can there-

"in the latter case, death is seldom inflicted; but the culprit is sentenced "to solitary confinement in a dark cell, for a number of years, or per-"haps for life. In the second degree, light is admitted into the cell of the "prisoner, and his confinement is limited to seven or fourteen years."

"For burglary, which seldom occurs, the punishment is, also, so-"litary confinement."

"Such as are under conviction of theft, and petty-larceny, are "made to work in their cells, at the trade to which they were bred."

"Prisoners for inferiour misdemeanors, midnight-disturbers, vaga-"bonds, and such as are detected begging or fighting, are kept at "labour together."

"The philanthropic reader will rejoice to find that there are re-"gions, where more humane laws seem to upbraid the severity of "those of * * * * * * *, whose criminal code has justly been said to "be written with blood."

"From a recent publication on the metropolis of the Austrian do-"minions, it appears that the continental sovereigns begin to perceive "the inadequacy and injustice of this system of rigour. With the "year 1804 a milder code of criminal law there commenced its ope-"ration. Treason, insurrection, if attended with aggravating cir-"cumstances, forgery of bank notes, and murder, are alone to be "punished with death; the penalty for all other crimes being va-"rious degrees of imprisonment, either for life, or for a longer or "shorter period."

"It is curious and pleasing to see and reflect upon the various "useful employments these people, hitherto dangerous to society, "are obliged to follow in the prisons of *America*. Manufactures "of most kinds are there carried on. Tailors, shoemakers, and per-"sons of other trades, have separate rooms, and such of the prisoners "who have not followed any useful branch in particular, are in-"structed to make nails, by machines, of which large quantities are "constantly manufacturing. THE PRODUCE NOT ONLY "MAINTAINS THE LABOURERS, BUT LEAVES A CON-"SIDERABLE PROFIT TO THE STATE. Thus prisoners, "who are a great expence to the English nation, live in idleness and

fore be no doubt, that any measure tending to alleviate severity, would, if properly substantiated, be adopted.

No capital punishment is attached to forgery. To the honour of *Jersey*, the crime was little known when the statutes were made; and indeed it has not often occurred since. The commission of it can be punished only as a fraud. In the present year (1814) a man was found guilty of forging promissory notes; and was sentenced to be placed in the pillory, and to have the end of his right ear cut off.

Civil Causes.

Insolvencies are usually managed very differently from similar cases in *England*. An insolvent person makes a public cession of his property, for the benefit of his creditors. This is termed *renoncer;* and the estate is said to be *en decret*. The creditors are then summoned. Such as have sued the bankrupt,

"plotting, and teaching each other mischief, and new methods and "devices for plundering the public, are there rendered valuable "members of society. The punishment so far from hardening them "in turpitude, reforms them, and they generally, on their libera-"tion, return to those habits of industry, which, from compulsion "have become second nature. The task assigned them is so mode-"rate, that each individual can, with ease, earn a daily surplus; "and, in this case, an account is taken of it, and it is delivered, in "cash, to the respective claimants, on liberation. Thus the most "industrious, often accumulate a sufficiency to enable them, once "more, to begin an honest business."

JANSON'S *Stranger in America.*

rank in order, according to the time when their respective actions against the debtor commenced. Arrears of rents, if registered, have a preference over simple contract debts; but those arrears cannot be recovered by action, or distraint, after a lapse of five years.* When the creditors are assembled, they whose debts have not been sued for, and registered, are first applied to, and asked, whether any of them will take the estate, paying all the debts sued for, or relinquish their claims: should one or more of them consent, the whole property of the bankrupt is adjudged to him or them, and the decree ends: but should all those creditors decline, their respective debts become annulled, and the same offer is made to the last in rank of the registered creditors; should he likewise refuse the proposed condition, his demand is also cancelled, and the same proposal is made to the creditor next in priority before him. This manner of proceeding is continued, until a sufficient number of debts being relinquished, some creditor, (generally one whose demand is considerable), agrees to take the estate, subject to the condition attached to it.†

* See page 225.

† It sometimes happens, that by this arrangement, the creditor who accepts, obtains more than his debt, and even should the effects of the debtor prove insufficient to pay the other creditors, and then

In case of imprisonment, the debtor has not the right of *Habeas Corpus*: in the statute it is said to extend to *Jersey*; but it is not registered in the island, and the court does not admit of such a right. It is, in fact, of little consequence, there being but one gaol in the island, and prisoners are, in general, soon brought to trial.

to liquidate his own demand, *in toto*, yet whatever may remain, after satisfying the prior creditors, becomes a dividend on his own claim, which he would, by non-acceptance, have forfeited.

Partial as this custom may be in its operation, we must not censure, without considering the principle from which it originated. In *England* the same practice obtains with respect to mortgages. Should an estate be unable to discharge all the debts, contracted by its proprietor, and for which it was rendered liable, the mortgagees are paid in full, according to the priority of their respective claims, until the whole produce is expended; thus all the later creditors lose the whole of their demands.

In a limited community, and where commerce is nearly unknown, few simple contract debts will exist. Money may indeed be borrowed, to complete landed purchases, or to extend improvements. In these cases, mortgages become a natural consequence; and preference, in point of priority, an equitable measure. The only hardship, in *England*, arises in counties where these claims are not registered: an inconvenience which might easily be obviated.

As commerce extended in that country, it became necessary to distinguish between the mortgagee, and the simple contract creditor; and commissions of bankruptcy were issued, in order to equalize the rights of the latter description of creditors. Should *Jersey* continue to enlarge her foreign relations, a similar measure will, probably, take place. A few heavy mercantile losses, sustained by creditors in *England*, or abroad, will evince its propriety. The merchants will, undoubtedly, see the necessity of such an arrangement; for wherever preferences in commercial payments are sanctioned by law, credit must naturally decline. The renter in *Jersey* would not be injured by this change of system: his preferable claim must still remain equally secure from infraction as at present.

No proprietor of lands or rents* can beimprisoned for debt, unless by order of the court.

A debtor who desires to have his effects secured, with a view of having time to make an arrangement with his creditors, must satisfy the court that he is solvent: two jurats are then appointed to superintend the collecting of all debts, rents, &c., due to the party, who is to have a reasonable sum allotted for the maintenance of himself, and his family. Under this arrangement he is allowed a year and a day to liquidate his debts; in failure of which, at the expiration of the time limited, he becomes a bankrupt.

The real and personal property of any one, dying insolvent, are equally liable to his debts.

The landlords of houses, &c., may attach for rent accruing, but not due, and thereby prevent the removal of any articles so attached; and, if perishable commodities, they may proceed to sale.

To enter at large into the laws of succession would open too extensive and too complicated a subject. The same may be said respecting rents.* Both are sources of dissention, and litigation. The legal fees, and charges, are however very moderate: nor could

* This term does not, in *Jersey*, apply to the rents of houses, or of land, let out for certain sums, annually: the difference is explained, in a subsequent part of the present head.

they well be otherwise, as many controversies respect matters of trifling import. Falle lamented them in his time; for he says: "I take the multiplicity of "suits, and chicaneries of law, to be the unhappy "source of all our broils, and squabbles: and men's "interests, in this island, are so involved and en-"tangled one with another, by *guaranties*, *and other* "*waies*, *peculiar to us*, that some controversies will, "necessarily arise."*

Notwithstanding the intricacy of the subjects, we shall endeavour to give some idea, respecting both inheritances, and rents. It has been already said,† that the custom of gavel-kind exists in *Jersey:* but though it professes equalization in principle, it operates very unequally in practice.

In the code of 1771, it is said, that in the partition of country inheritances, should there be a house upon the estate, the eldest child, whether male or female,‡ in direct succession, is to have the house, with its

* The Marquis of Abercorn makes it a positive rule, to prohibit his tenants from going to law with each other; and is said to appropriate a considerable portion of his own time, to the adjustment of differences: an example highly worthy of imitation.

See GAMBLE's *View of Society & Manners in the North of Ireland.*

† See ENCLOSURES, &c.

‡ This does not seem to be clearly expressed: the female has this preference only when there is no male child.

appurtenances; together with thirty perches of ground, for a kitchen garden; and should there not be above four *vergées* more, the said eldest to take the whole: if there should be a greater quantity, the said eldest to have the first choice of four *vergées*, and afterwards, of the tenth *vergée* of what may remain. He has also other privileges, in order to enable him to pay the rents due on the estate: after these have been arranged, the remainder of the property, whether consisting of houses, lands, or rents, to be divided between the said eldest, and the other inheritors, *according to the ancient custom and practice of theisland*;* but should there not be any house belonging to the inheritance, or if one, should it be situated in either of the towns of *St. Helier*, or *St. Aubin*, the said eldest, in this case, to have, besides the house so situated, only the tenth *vergée* of land

* According to this statement, it would appear, that all the property, excepting that which belongs specifically to the eldest, is to be divided equally between the other claimants: this however is not the case: after the eldest son has been satisfied, in respect of his primogeniture, the residue is to be divided thus: two thirds among the males, including the eldest, who now shares with the younger sons; and only one third between all the daughters, how numerous soever. Nor must the portion of any daughter exceed that of the youngest son; so that, if in a family, consisting of ten children, there should be five or six daughters, the respective portion of each daughter would, probably, be a mere trifle.

for his birth-right, together with a tenth part of the neat rents.*

According to the ancient custom of *Normandy*, the inheritors, in choosing, are to consult the convenience of each other; and are not to dismember or divide any part, unless the partition cannot otherwise be equally arranged.

None of the younger inheritors, nor their representatives, can raise any pretension to a division, should the claim have remained unnoticed more than forty years.

In each parish, six appraisers are to be appointed, at the parish meeting: their business is to value the lands that are to be divided.

A prisoner for debt is not, during his confinement, to deteriorate, or cause to be deteriorated, any of his inheritances.

A person enjoying an estate, uninterruptedly, during the term of forty years, or more, cannot be disturbed, or molested, except in respect of servitude,†

* This does not seem consistent with the general intention, of giving a considerable preference to the eldest son; because, should there not be a house on the estate, the said son is not to possess any more land, as his birth-right, than if there should be one in either of the towns, where, it may be presumed, that a house must be more valuable than one in the country.

† This term alludes to certain services, due to the *seigneurs* of the respective fiefs.

from which inconvenience, however, deliverance may be obtained, by a non-requisition of service, during the above space of time.

No person is to build a house, except in the towns of *St. Helier*, and *St. Aubin*, on an estate of four *vergées*, or less, except on land free from all rents; nor can any rents be in future borrowed on it; nor can it be sold otherwise than for money.

All persons may in future plant two *vergées*, of arable land, with apple trees, for each household; and four additional apple trees, but not more, for every *vergée* of arable ground: but these restrictions do not extend to the valleys, or to lands that cannot be ploughed. Persons who may now, or who shall hereafter, have more than the above proportions planted, are to reduce them to the foregoing adjustment.

All tall trees on the south side of another person's estate, are to be lopped, or felled, within three years: and none are in future to be planted, unless as underwood: all branches overhanging the ground of another person, to be lopped off.

It is a singular circumstance, that in the code of 1771, from which we have translated many particulars respecting the laws, no mention is made of the portion due to widows: this is the more extraordinary, because though a man may, during his life time,

alienate any part of his fortune, whether real or personal, yet his widow, who in all legal documents retains her maiden name, and even her appellation of *Demoiselle*, &c., has a life interest in one third of every part of all landed estates, or rents, of which her husband was possessed on the day of marriage, or of which he afterwards became possessed, by inheritance, in direct succession. The other two thirds of which he may have died possessed, fall to his heirs at law: this disposition he cannot, in any respect, alter.

With regard to personal property, a man may, if he please, devise one third to whom he will; his widow will have a right to another third; and the heirs at law to the remaining third. The personal estate, thus divided, becomes the absolute property of the parties to whom the portions fall.

It will readily be perceived how much these regulations, respecting successions, are likely to create family dissentions.

A guardian has not the power of selling the inheritance of his ward, so as to give a secure title to a purchaser, should the estate belong to a minor or to minors: such children, when they attain the age of twenty years, may, within a year and a day, reclaim it, on repaying the purchase money, together with

the amount expended for any additional buildings.

Should any person make a bad use of his property, the heirs at law may, on applying to the court, and showing sufficient cause, have a guardian appointed; in which case the proprietor loses all power over his effects; and is considered in this, and some other respects, as in *England* a man would be, against whom a statute of lunacy should be issued.

The laws respecting rents are no less intricate, and productive of law suits, than those that relate to succession.

Mr. Falle says: "a rent charge is not a thing unknown in *England*; but here those rents are differently constituted, being made payable in corn, or things of the like nature. Such a rent may, originally, be created thus: a man who wants money, sells (for example) a quarter of wheat upon himself; that is, binds himself and his heirs, for ever, with the annual payment thereof; and this same rent shall, perhaps, afterwards pass from the first purchaser, through many hands successively."

"Thus again, the proprietor of a tenement, with land, lets it out to another, for so many quarters of wheat, for ever, yearly: nay, though it be but a house, with not a foot of land to it, as in the

"town 'tis let in the same manner, for a rent in "wheat, which seems absurd; yet such is our prac- "tice."

Such was the origin of what, in *Jersey*, are called rents: they are now commuted for specific sums in money; but the term *quarters* is still current in the conveyances of estates.

Rents of this nature are, therefore, in some respects, similar to mortgages in *England*; but there, in default of a regular payment of interest, the mortgagee may foreclose: whereas, in *Jersey*, his remedy is by an action at court; and the estate having, perhaps, passed through several hands, he may have to seek, in different places, for his paymasters, except in respect of *rente fonciere*.

Rents are considered as real and not as personal property. There is a difference in the rents. One sort is called *rente fonciere*: this cannot be redeemed, except by consent of parties; but must remain a charge on the estate or house, on the security of which it was raised. The other is called *rente assignable*, or *rente crée*, which is redeemable at any time. *Rente assignable* becomes *rente fonciere*, after having been paid on the same estate for the space of forty years.

In every parish is an annual meeting, called *la vendu du froment;* at which meeting the rents of *le tresor de l'Eglise*, and of *la charité*, are put up to the highest bidder. The purchaser, who is called *le tresorier*, then fixes the price, in money, at which he will receive the rents, due from the several tenants of these establishments, unless any prefer paying in kind. The king's receivers, and also the *seigneurs*, fort heir rents, called *rentes seigneuriales*, have the same privilege as the *tresorier*.

A quarter of *rente fonciere* is, by law, fixed at twenty-one *livres* twelve *sols;* and of *rente assignable*, at twenty *livres*, or sixteen shillings and eight pence sterling. Supposing therefore an estate to be valued at 10,000 *livres*, the annual interest of this sum, at five per cent, being 500 *livres*, the estate is said to be worth twenty-five quarters. In the purchase of landed estates, or of houses, there is generally only one fourth part of the amount paid down; the other three fourth parts remain as rents.

One very unusual and humane regulation is, that bastards become legitimate offsprings in law, if the parents afterwards intermarry and acknowledge them, and provided that the parties were unmarried at the birth of such child, or children: so that the innocent

children do not suffer from parental guilt: but it remains an undecided question, whether a son so previously produced, would inherit in preference to one born subsequently to the marriage.

In *Normandy*, from whence this custom arose, the legitimacy of such children is admitted by the church, but not by the laws; though, frequently, from a traditionary belief, or from the indulgence of relatives, they are permitted to inherit.*

The foregoing sketch of the jurisprudence of *Jersey*, has, in several points of view, a very patriarchal

* Under imperial *Rome*, bastards might be legitimated "by subsequent marriage, or by the emperor's letters."

"An attempt was once made to introduce the (Roman) civil law, "(in *England*) in this respect, by declaring children legitimated by a "subsequent marriage; but it was rejected: and it was upon this "occasion that the barons of *England*, assembled in the parliament "of *Merton*, A. D. 1272, made that famous answer: *Nolumus leges* "*Angliæ mutare.*' (20 Hen. III. c. 9.) REES's *Cyclopædia.*

On this subject the following anecdote will not, perhaps, be deemed quite irrelevant. Mr. W. a wealthy stone mason, in *London*, was called upon to fill the office of sheriff, which persons possessed of less than a certain property are not compellable to serve. To evade the fine, payable by those that decline the office, he made over the greater part of his property to a natural son, on condition, *sub rosa*, of receiving it again. He then took *a very conscientious oath*, that he was not worth the specified sum. On requiring back the transferred property, his son said: "Father, I know that you mean "to leave the bulk of your fortune to your nephews. I beseech you "to consider, that, though illegitimate, I am your son, and think my-"self possessed of a preferable right: permit me, therefore, to be

aspect; and the laws and regulations are evidently calculated for a small community.*

The humane principle of these laws is however sometimes productive of inconvenience; and, occasionally, operates in a manner opposite to its original intention: a case which actually happened will exemplify this. A sued B for a debt. C caused the action to be discontinued, by promising, in the presence of D, to pay the amount. Some time after, A claimed payment. C demurred, and pretended that his words did not involve a promise. A had then two ways of proceeding: he might have obliged C, to declare, upon oath, whether he actually did, or did not, give a specific promise; or he might have summoned D, to prove the obligation: the latter was however related to C, and therefore informed A, that his evidence would not be admitted. Thus did the law assume, in one sense, the power of a court

"your steward. I will not touch a single penny of the income "during your life, unless by your permission; but do not require me "to disinherit myself for more distant relations." Whether convinced by the son's reasoning, moved by his address, or yielding to imperious necessity, the father acquiesced. The strictest moralist would, perhaps, incline to soften the severity of censure on this occasion; or, at any rate, be induced to think the father's perjury more culpable than the son's disobedience.

* Several of the laws and customs, in the *Isle of Man*, are similar to those in *Jersey*.

of chancery, by compelling C to a declaration, upon oath, and, in a civil light, to criminate himself; while, on the other hand, A was deprived of D's evidence, on a principle directly contrary to that on which, *a priori*, the disqualification originated. D's evidence was to be suppressed, because, from affinity, he might have been partial to C, whereas the suppression operated, in the present case, completely in C's favour, by depriving A of his only witness. It is however probable, that, under the circumstances of the case, the court would have over-ruled this forensic objection.

FEODAL TENURES, &c.

Feudal vassalage prevailed, formerly, in an extensive and humiliating degree in *Jersey*. The present enlightened state of mankind has considerably ameliorated its effects, and, in many oppressive circumstances, annihilated the power: some remains however still exist in the island.* The extent of these

* The present *Seigneur de Rosel*, whose ancestors had retained many of these onerous rights, has lately permitted all the tenants, that hold under his fiefs, to purchase their emancipation.

are now clearly defined, and they may all be commuted for specific sums of money.

There are, in *Jersey*, many fiefs or manors, that have, at various times, been granted by the crown, and that are held under different tenures. The most honourable are those *en haubert*, or held by knight's service. There are now five of this description. They are those of *St. Ouen*, *Rosel*, *Samarés*, *Trinity*, and *Meleches*.

We shall present our readers with a translation from the extent of Edward the third, A. D. 1331, respecting two of them, as nearly specimens of all.

"*St. Ouen's Parish.*—Reynold de Carteret holds, "in the said parish, the manor of *St. Ouen*, with its "appertenances, by homage, suit of court,* and re-"lief;† the value of which relief, when the case "occurs, is nine *livres tournois;* and for services, "that he is bound to serve our lord the king, in time "of war, in the said island, at the castle of *Goureie*, "at his own expenses and costs, for the space of two "parts of forty days,‡ himself one of the three,§ with "horses and armour."

* This means attendance at the court of heritage, at particular stated times.

† This is like some of the fines in copyhold tenures.

‡ (i. e.) The two third parts of forty days.

§ Probably there were three that attended in this manner.

"*St. Martin's Parish.*—William de Barentin, "nephew and heir of Sir Drago de Barentin, knight, "holds the manor of *Rosel*, with its appertenances, "and the fief of *Rosel*, by homage: and the said fief "owes sixty *sols*, one *denier*, of relief, when the case "occurs. And should our lord the king come into "the said island, the said William is himself bound, "for the said fief, to meet our lord the king, on his "horse, on his arrival, in the sea, up to the girths of "his horse: and, in the same manner, to conduct "him, on his departure. And while our said lord "the king shall remain in the said island, the said "William is to be the king's butler, on account of "the said fief, and is to have the usual emoluments "belonging to the king's butler; and owes attendance "at court, in the said island, at the three sessions of "the court of heritage, according to the custom of the "country."*

Specimen of one of the inferiour tenures; from the same extent.

* In some of the grants, mention is made of *garde noble*, the meaning of which is, that, should the holder of the fief be a minor, the king is to become his guardian, and to receive an annual sum for the trusteeship.

By these tenures, should the *seigneur* miss attendance at court, for four sessions, without sufficient reason for such neglect, his fief would escheat to the crown.

"*St. John's Parish.*—Richard le Franchois, for "eighteen acres of land, twelve in *Trinity* parish, and "thirty in *St. Lawrence's* parish, owes for the "whole, a dinner to our lord the king, at the feast of "St. John; which dinner, the bailiff, the viscount, "and the king's clerk, in this island, with their hor-"ses, and two servants, are accustomed to have: "and also if the *prevost* of the fief should pay it in "money, the annual value is twelve *sols tournois.* "He owes full relief; that is to say sixty *sols*, and "suit of court."

At the opening of *la Cour d'Heritage*, after the ceremonial part is over, His Majesty's receiver gives a handsome entertainment; at which, besides the governor, and the members of the court, such gentlemen as hold fiefs from the crown have a right to sit; and are therefore said, in the extent, and other records, *edere, cum Rege, ter in anno*, there being at that time, three law terms annually.

Gentlemen who hold fiefs are usually called by the names of their *seigneuries*, as *Monsieur de St. Ouen, de Rosel, de Samarés, de Trinité, de Melches, &c.*

At the time of the before-mentioned extent,

A *Cabot* of wheat was estimated at - -	15	*Deniers.*
A ditto of oats - - - - - - - - -	5	*Deniers.*
A goose - - - - - - - - - - - -	6	*Deniers.*

A capon - - - - - - - - - - -	4 *Deniers.*
A chicken - - - - - - - - - - -	1 *Denier.*
A full-grown pullet - - - - - - -	2 *Deniers.*
A dozen of eggs - - - - - - - - -	1 *Denier.*

At the same time, four *deniers* were valued at one penny sterling. Thus His Majesty's rental, for *St. Saviour's* parish, amounted to twenty-eight *livres* nine *sols tournois*, which made £7 . 2 . 3 sterling; and that for *St. Helier's* to sixty-two *livres* ten *sols tournois*, which made £15 . 17 . 6 sterling. At that time the rental was chiefly estimated in money; and, according to the preceding statements, the pound sterling was valued at only four *livres*.*

In the fifteenth century, the price of wheat was fixed at three *sols* the *cabot*.

All the revenue of His Majesty, for the year 1667, amounted to 14,957 *livres*, 17 *sols*, 2 *deniers*, *tournois*; and this is stated to be £1,150 . 16 . 7½ sterling,† which is about thirteen *livres* to the pound sterling; and the revenue was partly calculated in wheat, bar-

* Falle says, that, in 1331, a *livre tournois* was equal to a pound sterling; but from the foregoing rentals of the two parishes, it appears that he was mistaken.

† There is, probably, a little error in the calculation: at thirteen *livres* to the pound sterling, the exact amount is £1,150 . 12 . 1.

Mr. Falle says, that, in his time, the *livre tournois* was valued so low, that 1,000 *livres* did not produce £100 sterling: the same amount in *livres* would now be worth only £41 . 13 . 4 sterling.

ley, bread, together with geese, capons, and other kinds of poultry, and eggs.

At present, the annual amount of His Majesty's revenue, is from £1,200 to £1,500 sterling. It is usually received in money, but, like tithe, it may be paid in kind.

Some of the feudal tenures exact manual labour. In the rental entered by the bailiff, and jurats, 30th July, 1668, the penalty for missing a day's work, if ordered by the governor, or his officers, is three *sols* and a half.

There is hardly, properly speaking, such a tenure as an absolute freehold in the island. Every landholder is subject to some claims, from the *seigneur* of the fief or manor, in which his estate may be situated.*

* The tenants of M. de Rosel may now, perhaps, constitute an exception to this general remark.

In many respects, these tenures resemble the copyholds in *England;* though, strictly speaking, they differ from both those and freeholds.

The following extract from an advertisement will show the nature of the feudal claims in *Jersey*: it will excite a smile, from an English reader, who may understand the French language. "A. B. ecuyer, "propriétaire des fiefs, et seigneuries, de ———, et de ———, situés "en la paroisse de ———, fait savoir que Mardi, le — jour de —, "1814, il exposera à bailler, à fin d'héritage, au plus offrant, les dits "fiefs, avec tous leurs droits, privilèges, appartenances, et dépendan-"ces: et six quartiers, cinq cabots et demi de froment, cinquante-"deux poules et demie, et un cinquième de poule, demi chapon, "trente œufs, et une congre de compte; le tout de rente seigneuriale,

In cases where a direct line fails, and an estate falls to a collateral branch, or where the proprietor renounces, the *seigneur* of the fief enjoys it, as a heriot, without being subject to the payment of any rents that may have been raised on it, until the right of a new proprietor is established, by his or her having passed through all the legal forms. This is in some instances considered a hardship; particularly in cases of renouncing, where an estate is seldom sufficient to pay the creditors of a bankrupt. It is however no more unjust nor onerous than fines on death or alienation, on one or both of which tenures many copyhold estates in *England* are held. Property is sometimes thus sequestrated, in *Jersey*, for a twelvemonth or longer: but on the widow's third, the *seigneur* cannot assert his claim, until after her decease. On personal property, he has not any claim whatever.

Notwithstanding however the various claims that may be urged, no people upon earth appear to have happiness more in their own power, than the landed proprietors, in *Jersey*. Few affect to be above the rank of a gentleman farmer, which is certainly an honourable station, and, perhaps, the most en-

"due et portable à la charge du prévot. Item, un quartier, cinq "cabots de froment, de rente de forfaiture, attachée aux dits fiefs. "Le tout franc, et quitte de toutes rentes quelconques."

enviable of all. Exempted from the dread of want, yet obliged to devote attention to the cultivation of their respective estates, they seem to possess that golden mean, which has, in all ages, been considered as the most productive of true comfort. At the same time, they have leisure to improve their minds, and to store them with every pious and moral sentiment that religion can inspire, and with every useful and amusing acquirement that science can procure. Thus may they benefit, both themselves and the community. Nor, though more limited in circumstances, may they who enjoy smaller properties be less happy. Their active exertions employ the time, that would otherwise induce that restless supineness which the French express by the word *ennui*, and which is known to those only, in a higher station, whose minds are uncultivated. The working farmers do not indeed enjoy all the luxuries of their more wealthy neighbours; but, in the language of Lord Roscommon, they,

> "Free from storms that on the great ones fall,
> "Make but few wishes, and enjoy them all."*

* "Nés dans des lieux éloignés de la corruption, ils exercent les "arts qu'ils ont appris de leurs pères; ils ne connoissent de besoins "que ceux de la nature; ils adorent La Providence que y a pourvu: "le travail est pour eux une habitude, qui devient la source de leur "joie, et de leur conservation. Virgile a t'il parlé bien juste,

It is true that farming on a small, or even a middling, scale is not the most rapid means of acquiring a fortune: this must be the effects of slow, though not very uncertain, savings. Commerce dazzles by far more splendid allurements: hence many, eager to obtain riches, spurn the purer pleasures of a country life, and plunge into all the hazards and anxieties of business. It is with individuals, as with nations; and the consequences are the same to both. The lust of power, and the lust of gain, are equally fatal to happiness.*

"While self-dependent power can time defy,
"As rocks resist the billows, and the sky."

GOLDSMITH.

"lorsqu'il a dit: 'Heureux et trop heureux les gens de la campagne, "s'ils connoissoiént les avantages de leur état!' Avec cette fatale "connoissance, peut être seroient ils moins heureux: la felicité ne "demande pas tant de lumiere." *Conseils de l'Amitié.*

* "Le cœur humain a beau faire; sous quelque forme qu'il dé-"guise ses passions, elles sont toujours les mêmes: pour le conquér-"ant comme pour le cénobite, c'est toujours égallement l'ambition "du pouvoir; et l'orgueil de la préeminence se montre même dans "l'excès de l'humilité." VOLNEY.

Witness our King James the second, and the Emperor Charles the fifth.

"The same adust complexion has impelled,
"Charles to the convent, Philip to the field." POPE.

"Etre privé et desirer, se tourmenter pour l'obtenir, se rassasier et "languir, voilá le cercle autour duquel sans cesse monte et descend "l'inquietude humaine." VOLNEY.

"I am not in the number of those politicians, who estimate na-"tional good, merely by extent of territory, richness of revenue, and

MINERALOGY.

Though some accounts of *Jersey* have been published, yet the subject of mineralogy seems to have been nearly unnoticed. Dr. Mac Culloch* is the first who made it an object of scientific inquiry; but he did not enter minutely into the geological character of the island. *Sercq* appears to have more particularly engaged his attention. From his account of the rocks

"commercial importance. I rather think that pure religion, good "morals, fine taste, solid literature, and all those things, which, "while they contribute to elevate human nature, contribute, also, to "render private life dignified and comfortable, constitute that true "national good, to which politics, war, and commerce, are but su-"bordinate and instrumental. Indeed one cannot always say so "much in their praise; for, after all the noise which they make in "the world, they are, often, injurious to every thing, for which so-"ciety appears, in the eye of reason, to have been originally "instituted."

"How are men really the better for national prosperity, when, as "a nation grows rich its morals are corrupted, mutual confidence "lost, and debauchery, and excess, of all kinds, pursued with such "general and unceasing ardour, as seduces the mind to a state of ab-"ject slavery, and impotence? If I am born in a country, where my "mind, and body, are almost sure to be corrupted by the influence of "universal example, and my soul deadened in all its nobler energies, "what avails it, that the country extends its dominion beyond the "Atlantic and the Ganges?" KNOX.

* See Trans. of the Geolog. Soc. vol. I.

that are dispersed throughout *St. Michael's* bay, there is good ground for supposing, that *Jersey*, and all the other islands in the same quarter, are composed of secondary rocks, resting on a basis of real granite. This primitive mass, though not found in its strict form in *Jersey*, exists in some of them: indeed each island exhibits various stony substances, that are not common to the rest: this, in so circumscribed a district as *St. Michael's* bay, is a curious and unusual circumstance, especially if connected with the idea, that the whole was, probably, a part of the continent itself. Thus, in *Jersey*, no rocks of steatite have been observed, though along the northern and north-eastern shores innumerable small portions are found. This fossil exists in *Sercq*; and as the tide, at its outset, rushes from thence to *Jersey*, detached pieces are probably carried thither, broken still more in their passage through the *Pierres de Lecq*, and the *Dirouilles*. Gneiss is found in *Guernsey*, but not in *Jersey*. Though *Sercq* contains a diversified assortment of mineral substances, it is deficient in sienite, which granitic variety may be traced in almost every quarter of *Jersey*. Those remarkable pudding-stone masses, that form the lofty north-eastern boundary of the latter island, do not exist in any of the other islands.

Dr. Mac Culloch, speaking of *Jersey*, says that, in a general view, the whole of the high and northern tract may be said to consist of granitic rock, and the southern and flatter part of a mass of schistus, incumbent on it. He mentions a pudding-stone rock, of argillaceous breccia, consisting of large and small scraps of schistus, cemented by a basis of the same nature, but having lost its tendency to a schistose fracture; and occupying the whole of *Boulay* bay, from *Rosel* to *Belle Hougue*. Dr. Mac Culloch does not however give the full extent to the rock, as it rises in *St. Catherine's* bay, of which it constitutes the northern boundary; nor does he distinguish between this rock and another, nearly similar in quality, connected with it, which runs inland.* These deficiencies must be imputed to the short space of time in which his observations were made.

The rock described by Dr. Mac Culloch is unfit for building, not being able to sustain any considerable pressure, when applied in detached pieces; the indurated cement, though in a petrified state, is not, in all places, very strongly attached to the stony nucleus of which it forms the matrix: many of the pebbles, on receiving a slight stroke, fall out, and disclose a polished

* See Mr. Konig's account subjoined.

cavity, as if composed of fine clay: others indeed break in thus attempting to remove them from their sockets. Some persons assert that they have seen, in this adventitious fossil, the shells of limpets; but on a diligent search, the author of this work could not discover any marine *exuviæ* whatever.

That this concrete was once in a soft state cannot be doubted: some of the stones appear to have been rounded by attrition, like those on the border of the *Black* sea, mentioned by Dr. E. D. Clarke;* others do not; and some are angular. The rock resembles, in several respects, the celebrated English pudding stone, which Pinkerton supposes not to exist in any other part of the world.

* "We observed" (in the *Black* sea, near the mouth of the canal of *Constantinople*), "the cliffs and hills, which are there destitute of "verdure, presenting even to their summits, a remarkable aggregate "of enormous pebbles; that is to say, heterogeneous masses of stony "substances, rounded by attrition in water, and imbedded in a hard "natural cement; yet differing from the usual appearance of breccia "rocks; for upon a nearer examination, they appear to have under-"gone, first, a violent action of fire; and secondly, that degree "of friction, by long contact in water, to which their form was "due. Breccia rocks do not commonly consist of substances so "modified. The stratum formed by this singular aggregate, and the "parts composing it, exhibited, by the circumstances of their posi-"tion, striking proofs of the power of an inundation; having drag-"ged along with it all the component parts of the mixture, &c."

Dr. E. D. Clarke's *Travels*, vol. I.

The interiour of the pebbles is generally of an unnatural colour, and some have externally a white crust like that of flints. They are not in strata, as if deposited at various times, or as if composed of substances differing in density; but form one compact aggregate. As this combination spreads inland, it becomes less pebbly, and the petrified gluten or mucus more friable, until, by degrees, the whole disappears, and is lost in other terrene commixtures.

Dr. Mac Culloch says, that no metallic traces, except of iron, and lately of manganese, have ever been observed in *Jersey;* and that the schistus, though spread wide over the island, has not hitherto, afforded any slate. Ochres of various hues, particularly those of a reddish cast, are found in many places; and near *Rosel* the author observed some specimens of fine tripoly.

That there is not any appearance of lime has been noticed by every one; and yet at a spot called *English* harbour, within the pier, at *St. Helier's*, are many flints both black and grey.* This fossil is frequently present in gravel, and perhaps always in

* These flints are not found in any other place, nor even in any other part of the harbour: this seems to prove that they are, from time to time, washed in by the sea, from some neighbouring sub-marine situation.

chalk; yet neither of these substances is to be found in *Jersey;* the only substitute for the former being particles of sienite, in a disintegrated state, from the decomposition of its feldspar: but though pure lime does not seem to hold a place in the geological department of *Jersey*, the author has found it combined with other substances. It exists in strata, blended with clay or alumine, and also with silex. He has likewise found veins of gypsum. Though no true granite has been observed in the island, yet micaceous particles abound in some places. The author has in his possession a large rounded stone, almost wholly composed of quartz and mica; and in which the latter substance may be said even to predominate; he found it on the beach, at *St. Helier's*, so that its origin cannot be ascertained.

On a level with the sea, but deeply buried under high cliffs, that impend over the harbour at *St. Helier's*, are large masses of rounded rock, the smooth surfaces of which sufficiently indicate the manner in which they assumed their present shape.

The foregoing short sketch of the mineralogy of *Jersey*, might have sufficed for a limited account of the island. The author has it however in his power to enter more in detail on that interesting subject. He has been favoured with some particulars from

Charles Konig, esq., of the British Museum, who visited *Jersey* a few years since. That gentleman is desirous that his remarks may appear more as if derived from colloquial conversation, than from epistolary information. He observes, that his stay in the island was short, which prevented him from bestowing any great degree of attention on the subject. It is a matter of regret that gentlemen, so well qualified for the purpose, as Dr. Mac Culloch, and Mr. Konig, could not have devoted more time to the pursuit in this island, and given a complete history of the *Jersey* mineralogy.

The author trusts, however, though Mr. Konig is pleased to term his remarks desultory observations, that the public will appreciate their merits in a much higher degree.

The following are the particulars communicated by Mr. Konig:

"The rocks of which the island is composed ap-
"pear chiefly to belong to the trap and porphyry
"formations of Werner. Granite, strictly speak-
"ing, is not observed here, but a rock nearly related
"to it, viz, sienite, is very prevalent in the island,
"and found in various states of freshness. In all
"places where it is seen, it shows a tendency to sub-
"division. The variety which approaches nearest

" to real granite, strictly speaking, is that quarried at
" *Mont Mado*, which also naturally separates into
" distinct masses; but these blocks are of much
" larger dimensions than those of the other varieties.
" They are indiscriminately angular, and of a more
" or less prismatic form: their surface is of a deeper
" color, which is generally seen to penetrate two or
" three inches deep into the interior. This Mont-
" Mado rock, of which ample use has been made for
" architectural purposes, is as hard as any granite:
" it is of a close and rather small grain; the propor-
" tion of its feldspar, which is of a pale red color, far
" exceeds that of the quartz and hornblende, the lat-
" ter of which is not seen in quantity in any of the
" varieties that occur here. Another variety of this
" stone, equally hard and compact, is quarried at the
" western side of *St. Brelade's* bay, beyond the
" church: it separates more than the other into
" pieces of various shape and size, some of them very
" small and wedge-shaped. Sometimes the blocks
" appear perfectly white on the rifts, in consequence
" of the disintegration of the feldspar. The sienite
" of *Plemont* is of a close grain, but separable into
" small masses, and therefore not so useful as that of
" *Mont Mado*.

" A beautiful variety of granite-like sienite is that

"seen in various parts of the coast, especially in *St.* "*Aubin's* bay, towards *Noirmont* point, in which "the feldspar, which constitutes by far the greater "part of the mass, is of a deep flesh and brick red "color, with large grains of white quartz, which is "sometimes found crystallized in it, and not unfre-"quently mixed with much massive thallite or epi-"dote, which here and there forms small veins. It "juts out in huge masses, and is in some places over-"laid by thick beds of loam, with imbedded blocks "and rolled pieces of the same rock, of which also "innumerable rounded fragments are scattered about "on the shore. In the bay of *St. Brelade* it occurs "with veins of common quartz, which is sometimes "indistinctly crystallized. In this bay stands a small "insulated rock of the same large-grained sienite, in "which may be seen enclosed a moveable rounded "piece of the same mass, which partly projects from "the hollow in which it is lodged. The thallite oc-"curs also in considerable masses in the sienitic rocks "that stand out at that part of *St. Aubin's* bay where "the barracks are, where likewise considerable veins "of brick-red feldspar are seen in it.

"The varieties of sienite appear in some parts to "pass into porphyry, in others into a kind of green "stone, in a state of partial or entire decomposition:

" to this belongs the rock which forms the *Town* hill.
" The well sunk at its top passes through from thirty
" to fifty feet of the rotten rock: the rest, to the depth
" of two hundred and thirty-three feet, is in the fresh
" siemitic rock. Both these varieties of rocks have a
" seamed structure: the direction of the seams in
" general is from south west to north east. The rifts
" of the fresh rock are often coated with common
" pyrites.

" At *Fremont* and its neighbourhood we find abun-
" dance of compact feldspar with disseminated quartz,
" and also here and there with crystalline particles of
" flesh-red common feldspar: there are several varie-
" ties of it, both with regard to the color of the mass,
" (which is generally of a yellowish grey), and the
" particles of quartz and common feldspar imbedded
" in it. The surface of *Fremont* is entirely covered
" with masses and fragments of this rock, in various
" states of disintegration: they are all quite white, at
" least on the surface, and some are almost entirely
" changed into kaolin. At the foot of *Fremont*, in
" *Bonne-nuit* bay, there are several large rolled
" pieces of the same decomposed rock. In going
" down the road, at the foot of *Fremont*, leading to
" *Bonne-nuit* bay, we see on the left side a bed of
" this porphyritic rock laid open; it is fissured in all

"directions, and reddish brown on the rifts: a depo-
"sition of loam, with large fragments and rolled
"pieces of the same rock rests on this porphyry bed.

"The compact feldspar, in a completely disinte-
"grated state, may be seen in going to *Bouley* bay,
"on the hills nearly to the southward of the signal
"post: on one side a great mass of it is laid bare,
"which, at first sight, has much the appearance of
"white lime stone. A curious variety of compact
"feldspar also occurs in masses in *Bouley* bay and
"its neighbourhood: it is variously tinged by a
"green substance, which in some parts appears like
"green earth, in others like thallite, and even like
"serpentine. Some varieties are porphyritic and of
"a very pale green color, passing into greyish white
"with green spots. *Bouley* bay presents a very
"curious aspect by those quantities of large green
"stones, and the huge boulders of variegated por-
"phyritic masses, partly disengaged, partly still im-
"bedded in the loam: but the most remarkable rock
"in this bay, quite up to *La Coupe*, and of which
"immense blocks lie scattered about, and stand out
"in their natural situation, is a pudding stone, the
"mass of which is the green thallite-like substance,
"sometimes pure and dark green, sometimes pale,
"including pebbles, mostly of the porphyritic rock

"above mentioned, from very small to several feet in "diameter: this is a very fine rock and bears some "resemblance to the beautiful *Egyptian* breccia. It "appears to be in connexion with another of a simi- "lar nature, which forms the high ground in going "from *St. Martin's* to *Rezel* harbour. This is a "conglomerate, different from that in *Bouley* bay by "the cementing mass, which presents but little of the "green substance with which the other abounds: its "cement is in general of a ferrugino-argillaceous na- "ture. This conglomerate appears to discontinue "in *St. Catherine's* bay, where a porphyritic rock "begins, which is partly not unlike that of *Fremont*, "but is also seen in the state of clay porphyry. It "contains nests of green earth, and a green substance "like thallite, but softer.

"Besides green stone, both fresh and in various "degrees of disintegration, which occurs in some "parts as insulated masses in connexion with the "sienite, two other rocks belonging to the trap forma- "tion deserve to be mentioned here, viz. the green "porphyry and the amygdaloid, which are seen in "considerable beds at *Roque Mollet*, on the road "leading to *St. Saviour's*, where both rocks are "quarried and employed for paving and in the con- "struction of walls. The green porphyry has a

"blackish-green base, in which are imbedded slender "prismatic crystals of feldspar, mostly decomposed, "and also, here and there, small withered globules of "what appears to be carbonate of lime. The amygdaloid consists of the same mass with that forming "the base of the green porphyry; only that its color "has generally more of a bluish-brown tint: it contains small nodules of calcareous spar, and the cells "are generally lined with green earth. The rifts of "both the amygdaloid and porphyritic masses are "frequently marked with holes as if worm-eaten. "Sometimes the mass appears without either feldspar "or calcareous spar, and may then be considered as "approaching to the nature of wacke; but sometimes "granular carbonate of lime is found in it, in considerable nests: it is, therefore, incorrectly stated, "that the latter substance is among those of which no "traces are to be found in *Jersey*. On the other "hand, the emery is mentioned by many authors as "a mineral occurring in that island; but this assertion appears to be founded in error. The Duke of "Bouillon gave me a piece of fine-grained magnetic "iron stone intermixed with some particles of quartz, "which was accompanied by a ticket inscribed '*St. "Lawrence Mont Frelard at Beaumont.*' This substance might perhaps have passed for an inferior

"kind of emery; but I could find nothing similar to "it at *Mont Frelard*, where there are curious beds of a "trap-like slate clay in distinct layers divisible into "small fragments, which sometimes show rhomboi-"dal forms.

"I saw a piece of green copper ore, said to have "been found in *Jersey*; but this, I suppose, is like-"wise a mistake.

"Some of the Cornish miners, I understand, con-"jectured that tin might be found, from seeing a sub-"stance which resembled the chloritic earth called "peach, which often indicates the presence of that "metal: but neither was the substance the same as "peach, nor is the nature of the rocks such as to "warrant any expectation of finding tin ore.

"Manganese ore has lately been found, according "to Mr. Lowry."

A

DESCRIPTIVE TOUR

ROUND THE

ISLAND OF JERSEY.

A

DESCRIPTIVE TOUR, &c.

THE descriptive part of the foregoing pages was necessarily confined to a general survey of JERSEY, and could not include the topography of any particular district: yet as each parish possesses some interesting localities, it has been deemed proper to add a Tour round the Island, as the most eligible mode of introducing them.

As it is intended to publish a series of original views in *Jersey*, drawn expressly for the present work, and on a scale to bind with it, a still more minute description of several particular spots will accompany those engravings.

We propose to commence our Tour from the town of *St. Helier*; on leaving which, we shall coast along a part of the southern shore; and from thence, turning northwards, skirt the eastern side of the island. After having migrated thus far, our next attempt will be that of winding among the sinuosities of

the high northern boundary: then stretching along the western extremity, we shall turn again to the southern barrier. Having pursued this outline, our last business will be to notice such of the inland places as may appear to merit attention.

On leaving *St. Helier's*, the first striking object is *Elizabeth* castle,* erected on a craggy eminence, about three quarters of a mile from the town. A line of high rocks, all insulated at half flood, of which that which supports the castle is by far the largest, and in one part the most elevated, extends from N. E. to S. W. This chain is encompassed with the rugged surfaces of lower masses, rendering the approach of an enemy both difficult and hazardous. At about half ebb the sea leaves them: there is then, from the town to the castle, a free passage, called the bridge, where the confluence of the water, from both sides of the bay, has raised a rough stony path. The sands on each side of this causeway, though passable at low water, are generally too moist to be conveniently traversed on foot.

The assemblage of rocks before mentioned divides *St. Aubin's* bay into two parts, one of which is called the "great road," and the other the "small road."

* See the views.

It is ascertained that, about A. D. 565, and probably for several subsequent ages, the range of rocks just noticed constituted part of the main land of *Jersey*: on the summit of one of them is a small but substantial stone building, called The Hermitage, in days of legendary fame the secluded cell of a martyred ascetic, from whose canonized name the town of *St. Helier* assumes its own. In this solitary and bleak habitation, the supposed stone couch and pillow of the eremite remain, still exhibiting fancied stains of blood. According to traditionary evidence, that pious recluse was murdered, in one of their descents on the island, by a set of piratical Normans; and to expiate the bloody deed of his forefather, a descendant of one of those lawless marauders founded an abbey on the site of the present castle. This was a mode of atonement, too frequently resorted to in that barbarous and unenlightened age, even for the most atrocious personal crimes. Mortifications were considered as another sure method of compounding with Heaven; and as a necessary, or at least as a laudable, means of procuring salvation. From this mistaken principle of the Christian religion sprung all the monkish austerities, and all the solitary wanderings of enthusiastic penitents. Of the anchoret just mentioned tradition has preserved only

the name, and the foregoing brief account of his death.

The situation of St. Helier's retreat must, even in his time, have been extremely exposed: the hoarse roaring of the broken surge, which could not be very distant, must have rendered it unfit for contemplative retirement. From the encroachment of the sea it is now very frequently covered with spray, dashed up from the irregular surface at its base.

From the town a broad level road, cut out of the solid sienitic rock, leads to the harbour. The elevation of that causeway, or terrace, is about half that of the hill itself, and its extent above a quarter of a mile. It was formerly a mere passage for carriages, scarcely admitting a few straggling houses and huts to occupy a small portion of its breadth: overhung on one side by the superiour part of the hill, and descending precipitously on the other to the harbour.

When the hill was purchased by government from the proprietors of the *vintaine* in which it stands, a part next the harbour was reserved; and so considerable a portion of it has since been quarried away, in order to render the fortress now erecting on it inaccessible, that the former narrow avenue is become a very spacious level. This part has recently been obtained, by a body of inhabitants, for the sum of

40,000 *livres*; and a plan is now executing, to construct wharfs, and build warehouses, along the side next the harbour, which is to be materially contracted, for the purpose of adding still more to the enlarged space.

Formerly the tide flowed over a long range of rugged rocks, on the land side of this haven: those rocks are now covering with rubbish from the hill above, while a solid stone wall will restrain the sea, and prevent it from sweeping away the embankment. Should the proposed spirited undertaking be effected, vessels will be enabled to load and unload close to a broad and extensive quay. At present, carts are employed to drag the various kinds of merchandise over a deep sand, ascending all the way to the town; and even this chargeable and painfully toilsome mode, can be pursued only when the tide has so far receded as to leave the harbour. Whether the foreign commerce of *Jersey* will support an enterprise of such magnitude, time alone can determine: at present, many of the inhabitants indulge very sanguine hopes respecting it.

As the rocks on which *Elizabeth* castle stands once joined the main land, it has been imagined, by some, that a considerable portion of *St. Aubin's* bay might be regained from the sea. How far this may

be possible is difficult to say: if attempted at all, it could be so only on the *St. Helier's* side. At any rate, it is reasonable to believe that, if ever accomplished, the ground thus acquired would not repay the consequent expense; and it must necessarily destroy the present harbour.

A plan of apparently far greater utility would be that of constructing a secure haven, in which vessels might always float; thus averting the many disadvantages and dangers of a mere tide harbour. To effect this would be a national benefit; for, at present, there is not a single land-locked bay on any part of the coast round the island: every one is exposed to some wind or other; and ships of war on this station are obliged occasionally to remove from one inlet to another. Several have, at different times, been driven from their anchors, and wrecked. Vessels of light burden remain indeed always afloat, in a part of the small road named the caldron, in which there is a depth of five or six feet at the lowest tides.

Though the desirable plan just mentioned, could not perhaps be accomplished, yet the position of many rocky projections, between *Havre des pas* and the hermitage, appears to countenance the possibility

of a bold encroachment on the ocean, so as at least to form an extensive and highly serviceable mole.

A scheme has even been suggested, of embanking a considerable tract between, *Havre des pas* and *St. Clement's*, and also at *St. Ouen's* bay; but this design does not seem to have acquired any great degree of support or confidence. In fact, the currents between the rocks are so rapid, and the agitation of the water in stormy weather so violent, that a project which, in other places, might be practicable, would meet with numberless obstacles in this island.

From the harbour* the road is continued round a part of the hill, until it descends to a small rocky inlet called *Havre des pas*.* On the high southern point of this bay stands a range of neat barracks, for the corps of engineers; and on the left of the road are the remains of an ancient edifice, called *La chapelle de notre dame des pas*. This building, notwithstanding its consecrating stamp had been, for many years, converted into a small dwelling house; but it is now demolishing, being within the precincts of the new fortress.

At a short distance from *Havre des pas*, we pass through a small village, called *Le Dic*. Mr. Falle says that here, on an artificial rising ground, there

* See the views.

are no less than three "of those ancient altars, called "in *Jersey Poquelayes*, contiguous to each other. "The upper stone of the first and principal, mea- "sures in length fifteen feet, in breadth six and a "half, in thickness four, and has three supporters. "That of the second, to the east of the first, is "twelve feet long, two and a half broad, and be- "tween two and three thick. The third, to the "west, lies flat on the ground, seven feet long, and "two broad. On the north are four other great "stones, lying along the side of the hillock. I "should guess this to have been one of the Druidish "temples, which were only orbicular rows of stones, "inclosing within the area one or more altars, "whereon they sacrificed *sub dio*."

Perhaps there were formerly *Poquelayes* on one of the eminences at *Le Dée*, though none of these heights have any considerable elevation; and in Mr. Falle's time the fact might be distinctly ascertained; but at present it would require the persevering acuteness of a Grose, and the enthusiastic credulity of a Stukeley, to discover whether any such monuments ever existed there. Blocks of stone, projecting from a rock of the same character, emerge, in different directions, above the surface; but they have now more the appearance of natural protube-

rances than of artificial deposites. One assemblage of stones may indeed seem to favour Mr. Falle's opinion. On an adjacent height is a quarry, of a similar rock; and near it are masses, equally equivocal as those described by the reverend historian.

From *Le Dic* we pass along a low flat surface, bordered, on the right hand, by the sea, and, on the left, by rising umbrageous grounds, that separate the parish of *St. Clement* from that of *Grouville*. On these heights, near the manor house of *Samarès*, some former proprietor of a field, has caused to be chiselled, on a large stone, lying horizontally, a mariner's compass, of about a foot in diameter. All the thirty-two divisions are very accurately cut, and the direction of every one points to its proper place: there are not, however, any distinguishing letters round it: it bears the date of 1644.

When the tide rises to its full height, the sea presents a most picturesque scene, exhibiting a multitude of islets, issuing from their green liquid bed, and seeming to invite the incautious mariner to approach this attractive archipelago: but wo to the stranger thus allured! for as the flood recedes, the number of those projections increases, until the whole coast is laid open, and discloses a terrifying congeries of rugged rocks, varying in height and dimensions, and

that appear to render all access to the island absolutely impracticable. In fact, the whole marine extent, from *Elizabeth* castle to the long and narrow point which forms the southern boundary of *Grouville* bay, is completely studded with irregular rocky masses; and this natural embossed shield is rendered more eminently defensive, by the strong and varying currents that intersect those craggy protuberances.

It has been conjectured, that an immense portion of land might, in this quarter, be gained from the sea, by strong embankments, notwithstanding the various rapid currents that run between the rocks, and the overwhelming force of the waves in stormy weather. A subscription has been opened, for the purpose of accomplishing this object: it is, however, hitherto a plan in contemplation only, with little probability of being attempted. This part of *Jersey* has been thought in a precarious state, as, in several places, the contiguous meadows are liable to be overflowed by equinoctial tides; for here

> "The broad ocean leans against the land;
> "And sedulous to stop the coming tide,"

the wary inhabitants

> "Lift the tall rampire's artificial pride."
>
> GOLDSMITH.

The necessity of a formidable barrier, against the in-

cursive waves, has been strikingly displayed in a late survey of this coast. The tides rise at times so high, as to be from seven to eight feet above the level of land that is distant a mile from the sea. The banks along the shore of this part of *Jersey* have been recently repaired and strengthened, at a great expense.

On the beach, near the first Martello tower, is a bed of peat, overflowed at high tides, and indeed seldom to be seen, being in general covered with sand. This affords a convincing proof, that the part where the peat still remains was, in former times, a valley, which the sea has ingulfed.

Continuing along the sandy beach, *St. Clement's* church* appears on the left, erected on a rising ground inland; commanding from its steeple a boundless sea prospect, while a beautifully diversified landscape fills up the intermediate space.

Another mile brings us to *La Roque;* from whence a projection, composed of low rocks, stretches out for more than two miles into the sea. On one of the most distant of these craggs stands *Seymour* tower. *La Roque* terminates the southern coast of *Jersey*.

Directing our course northwards, along the eastern shore, we might follow the sea-line unto the termina-

* See the view.

tion of *Grouville* bay at *Mont Orgueil*: but to diversify the scene, let us, for a little while, quit the coast, and, ascending the rising grounds, proceed towards *Grouville*. When arrived at the summit of those heights, there is a delightful prospect of the old castle, *Grouville* bay, and the adjacent country, with a distant view of the French shore, to bound the visible horizon.*

Though, respecting all the churches in *Jersey*, the original model seems to have been that of one long aisle, with two short transverse wings, yet *Grouville* church appears to have deviated, in its construction, from the general archetype, without entirely abandoning the crucial standard. It comprises three aisles; and over the middle of the central one, which extends in length, both eastward and westward, beyond the other two, rises a spire. Being one of the least ancient of all the Christian edifices, it probably has not been subjected to so many alterations as some of the others. It was consecrated on the 25th of August, A. D. 1312.†

On an elevated spot, near the church, is a venerable and solid structure, that, in days of yore, was a

* See the views.

† See, under PRODUCE, the Account of an oak, of extraordinary dimensions, that was felled in the church yard.

chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret. It is now degraded into *a house of merchandise*, and part of it into a stable!!! The interiour of this fabrick is plastered, which was probably the case with all the similar buildings that no longer exist; but time, neglect, and perhaps a saline component, have so corroded this coating, that it now exhibits a kind of fillagree work, spreading itself in an infinite variety of convoluted forms. The cemetery of the chapel is now become the garden of a public house!

Bending again towards the sea, that fine inlet, called *Grouville* bay, displays itself to view. It forms a beautiful curve, and when a fresh breeze ruffles its waves, at full flood, it presents an interesting marine prospect; especially if, to enliven the scene, a number of oyster vessels should be sailing in and out of the bay, while others are at anchor, in an agitated state, there not being a proper pier to shelter them. Among the rocks, at the southern extremity, stands *Seymour* tower, already noticed. Its appearance is very striking; for though, at low water, connected with the land, it is completely insulated soon after the flood begins to rise. It then appears like a tall column in the midst of surrounding waters. It is frequently obscured by clouds of spray; and when the swelling waves become turbulent and

mountainous by violent gales of wind, it seems to be absorbed in the ocean.

Approaching *Mont Orgueil*, we traverse a sandy level, between barracks* on our right hand, and the ancient village of *Gorey*† on our left. This was once a place of islandic importance, being then the seat of justice. The most distant part of the village sweeps up a beautiful ascent towards the castle, and thus soars above those marine inundations, that frequently menace the lower extremity, and occasionally injure it.

The castle of *Mont Orgueil*, named also the old castle,‡ was once an impregnable fortress; but, since the invention of gunpowder, its lofty bulwarks have been suffered to decay. From it there is an extensive view of the French coast, at a distance of five or six leagues from its nearest point.

The rocks about the castle are differently coloured; they are chiefly of deep olive and red. In some places are large distinct blocks of each hue; in others portions of both are blended together in the same mass.

* These barracks have just been taken down, and the materials sold. (September, 1815.)

† It is also written *Gorée*, *Goré*, and *Gouray*: the last is perhaps its original appellation.

‡ See the views.

A little beyond *Mont Orgueil* is another projection called *Geoffroy's* rock; from which, according to traditionary report, criminals were formerly precipitated into the sea.

Two miles from the land are large oyster beds, from which a considerable supply is drawn; but the grand depot, for that species of shell fish, is much nearer to the coast of *France*.

About forty smacks are employed in the fishery. The oysters are mostly taken up whilst young, sent to *England*, and there deposited in beds; principally about the isle of *Sheppey* in *Kent*, near the confluence of the rivers Thames and Medway.

To the N. E. of *Mont Orgueil*, and about a league from the shore, a long range of low rocks, named *Ecrehou*, emerges from the sea, and presents an additional barrier to this side of the island.

Proceeding northwards, the coast assumes a more solemn character than that which is displayed in the former part of our tour. We now move along the side of lofty precipitous cliffs, whose craggy summits exhibit an infinite variety of fantastic forms: these vie with each other in grotesque magnificence; and reflect from the swelling bosses, that jut out from the greensward, a profusion of tints; while the heaving surge below breaks in hoarse rumblings against their dark

green bases; and, in recoiling, traces a long streak of silvery foam on the ruffled surface of the ocean.

After skirting the indented coast for some time, by a tolerable bridle way, scooped out of the solid mass, at about half its elevation, we burst as it were through the opposing rocks, and open on the bay of *St. Catherine.** This bold inlet is more circumscribed than that of *Grouville;* but the sublime and the beautiful are here finely contrasted.

On a rock, insulated as the tide flows into the bay, stands *Archirondel* tower, protecting the magic scene. A little to the northward of that fortification is a bed of pipe clay, which is seldom applied to any purpose, though said to be of an excellent quality: it is overflowed at high water, and frequently covered with sand.

The shore of *St. Catherine's* bay is, in some places, broken by low rocks; in others it is pebbly. Among the stones are many steatites. The pebbles line the upper part of the beach: towards low-water mark the shore is sandy. Near this bay is one of the ancient chapels, in a very dilapidated state.

Between *Mont Orgueil* and *St. Catherine's* bay, is a small haven, named *Anne port;* and, not far inland, are a few scattered houses that constitute *Anne*

* See the views.

Ville. In a field at this place is one of those vestiges of barbarism, called in *Jersey* by the singular name of *Poquelaye**, being a rough slab of rock, originally placed horizontally, and supported by several upright smaller pieces. The large stone measures now fifteen feet in length, ten in breadth, and about three in thickness. Some of its former supporters have been removed, so that it reclines on the ground. This is the largest single block of the Druidical monuments now remaining in the island. It is equal in dimensions to the celebrated *cromlech*, at *Poitiers* in *France*, which Toland conjectures to have been a rocking stone. The schistose rock which forms this *Poquelaye*, is composed of thin laminæ, running in a kind of undulating manner, like the knotty root of an old tree; but this tortuous appearance, in the rock from which the *cromlech* was quarried, goes off on approaching the coast.

Continuing to follow the marine line, we sweep round several smaller inlets, forming coves along the coast, which now trends to the N. W. Those shallow retreats from storm are protected by bold headlands, that divert the rapid currents, and repel the boisterous winds.

On the northern side of *St. Catherine's* bay a

* See the views.

mountainous pudding-stone rock, rises abruptly from the sea. This and another, of nearly the same description, occupy the whole N. E. corner of the island, until the furthest of them terminates at *Boulay* bay.

Near the brink of an elevated projecting level, called *Le Couperon*, formed by the nearest of those rocks, and constituting the eastern point of *Havre de Rosel*, stands the largest of the Druidical temples extant in *Jersey*, unless any should still remain buried, like that which was discovered on *Le Mont de la Ville*, or that supposed to be yet concealed at *Plémont*.

The mutilated structure now to be described, is not only the greatest in circumference, but the most decisive in character. It consists of twenty-one stones, roughly hewn, forming a kind of oval,* about three feet in height, thirty in length, and eleven in width. Within this enclosure is a pile of stones, that composed either one *cromleeh*, or more than one. The flat part of this ancient monument now comprises three slabs, two of six feet in length and one of three

* Falle says an oval; Stead a rectangle: it is difficult to ascertain, precisely, the original form, the stones having fallen in different directions: it has, however, more of the oval than the rectangular form, and probably was in a less questionable shape when Mr. Falle wrote.

feet, forming, if they were united, a single block, fifteen feet long,* six broad, and two thick. This from several circumstances appears to have been its pristine state.† The three slabs are, as Mr. Falle observes, supported by fourteen smaller stones, seven on each side, in two straight rows. These props now rise about two feet from the surface; and as those at *Anne Ville* are only of the same height, there is reason to believe that they never were more elevated, and not that they have sunk under the superincumbent pressure: nor indeed is it probable that a stone, even of the full dimensions of the whole three blocks, could sink fourteen massive fragments into a thin stratum of earth, lying on a rocky basis; yet such an opinion has been adopted by many. It would be an easy matter to ascertain this point. The *poquelaye* is not placed in the same direction as that at *Anne Ville:* it extends nearly E. and W.

Behind the high level on which this Celtic monu-

* In Mr. Falle's account, the three slabs together are said to measure eighteen feet in length. Time has doubtless worn away something at every edge. These blocks are of pudding stone, a concretion like pebbles, cemented together by a gluten, that, in many parts, is very friable: its friability renders it fragile also.

† The Druids considered a colossal form as the most expressive emblem of power in their deities, and the most likely to excite reverence in the votaries. Stones measuring six feet by three, or even six feet square, and only two feet in thickness, could not have answered either of those intentions.

ment is placed, the rock towers to a much greater elevation. Mr. Falle mentions sundry caves, wrought into the side of this craggy hill, each having an entrance, three feet high and two wide, which he supposes to have been designed as prisons, for the devoted sacrificial victims. If such ivy-mantled caverns really exist, they are now so completely closed up or covered with vegetable substances, that it would be difficult to explore or even to discover them. As the Druids lived in caves, either natural or artificial, and most probably near their places of worship, it seems more reasonable to consider such excavations to have been habitations; or they might have answered both purposes, as they hardly immured their unfortunate captives at a distance from their own dwellings.

Many masses of rock lie scattered about *Le Couperon*, and appear as if fallen from the heights above, or as protuberances rising above the plain; or there might formerly have been more of the same idolatrous monuments; but time, and the uses to which the stones may occasionally have been applied, render their original destination very problematical.

Descending from *Le Couperon*, into a narrow valley, the road leads to the summit of another height, from whence a tortuous path declines to *Le Havre*

de Rosel,* a small semicircular basin, bounded by high rocks. This beautiful little port affords a residence to a number of fishermen, and derives some consequence from the neat barracks lately erected in the most central part of the bay.

The environs of *Le Havre de Rosel* exhibit majestic rocks, frowning over dark glens, as if prepared to burst and overwhelm every thing below:

"And here and there a solitary tree,
"Or mossy stone or bank, with woodbines crowned."

The solemn stillness of this scenery disposes the mind to contemplation, and naturally raises it to hold "communion sweet and high" with that Almighty Being, at whose command the convulsed earth produced those wonders. Here, retired from the world's "garish eye," the man of leisure may

"Look through nature up to nature's God;"

or, if enjoying only a temporary seclusion from "the "busy hum of men," may form plans of public utility: in either way employing his solitary hours, in a manner suitable to the dignity of a rational and immortal creature.

"Hail! awful scenes that calm the troubled breast,
"And woo the weary to profound repose!

* See the views.

"Here innocence may wander safe from foes,
"And contemplation soar on seraph wings."

BEATTIE.

From this corner of *Jersey* we now turn to the westward, and trace a deeply indented coast, formed of rocky cliffs, that rise occasionally to the height of forty or fifty fathoms.

A short mile from *Le Havre de Rosel* brings us to Cæsar's wall, or *La petite Cesarée*, a huge rampart of earth, covered with brambles, stretching, on the right, towards the sea: it is now of no great length, but is said to have extended from thence to *Le Havre de Rosel.* This mound is about twenty feet in height, from ten to twelve in diameter at the base, and from three to four at the summit. The greater part has been levelled, and there is very little appearance of it on the left of the road. Bricks and tiles have it is said been found, in demolishing this vast bank. Tradition is totally silent respecting so ancient a defensive post: the name it bears is its only record.

Continuing our route, with the ocean on our right, the inland prospect on the left is delightful and interesting. The intermixture of hill and dale, of pasture and arable land, of light and shade, affords that pleasing contrast and grateful variety which inspire sensations more easily felt than expressed. We see

a well cultivated country, alternately swelling into verdant eminences, or sloping into flowery vales. Farms, beautifully situated, interspersed with wood, and broken into small enclosures, evidence a considerable population. Suddenly we enter on a wild mountainous scene, entirely destitute of trees, and divested of every feature that indicates civilization. The contrast is peculiarly striking. Looking towards the ocean, the eye vainly seeks, in the intermediate space, for any trace of inhabitants. It sees only a range of bleak hills, partially clothed with those vegetables that love the solitary walks of nature, such as heath, &c.; and down the rapid declivities, a number of narrow meandering paths, formed by the feet of sheep, and apparently untrodden by man.

Descending a serpentine road to the pebbly beach, a noble gulf, named *Boulay* bay,* opens to view; characterized, like the bays of *Rosel*, and *St. Catherine*, by an outline of gigantic rocks, that, in their full extent, stretch from *La Tour de Rosel* to *Belle Hougue*. Those cliffs, rugged and precipitous, scorn, in many places, even the scanty covering of earth and verdure, which, in other parts, veils in some measure the natural sterility of the enormous barriers.

* See the views.

The contour of the bay is broken by abrupt masses, most of them insulated as the tide rises; others forming small coves, in whose jagged recesses is heard

"The dash of ocean on his winding shore."

The beach is composed of loose stones, similar to those in *St. Catherine's* bay: two flat granitic blocks lying there exhibit specimens of very minute stratification. On a levelled part, above high-water mark, are erected some small barracks, as an outpost. A battery, nearly *a fleur d'eau*, together with ordnance, threatening from several commanding positions, must tend to render every hostile attempt in this quarter abortive.

From the heights that overlook the bay is a very extensive marine prospect. The north-eastern horizon skirts a considerable portion of lower *Normandy;* while, in the north, appear the islands of *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sercq*, with their dependencies. The intervening watery expanse contains the long defensive range of *Ecrehou*, *Les Dirouilles*, and the *Paternosters*.

The situation of towns has, in so great a variety of instances, arisen from accidental, temporary, or imperious, circumstances, that censure, in this respect, is frequently, if not generally, unjust. It has been

said, that the capital of *Jersey* should have been at *Boulay* bay; and were not *St. Helier's* in existence, as a very flourishing town, it might, possibly, be desirable to adopt the plan. The port of *Boulay* is sheltered from several prevalent winds, and, it is asserted, has a sufficient depth of water to admit ships of the line to ride there. It has been urged, that there might be constructed a noble pier, within whose capacious bosom vessels might always be afloat; whereas, in all the other parts of the island, there are only tide harbours; that the proximity of *Jersey* to the sister islands, and to *England*, would be increased; that *La Corbiere** would no longer retard the intercourse; that the bay would afford a convenient and safe rendezvous for the British fleets on this station; thus rendering *Jersey* more formidable to *France*, as well in an offensive as a defensive light; and that the heights of *Boulay* present an imposing site for a strong fortress, that could not be either commanded or annoyed by more aspiring eminences. All this has been said, and may have been truly said; but other considerations must also have their weight; and such might be produced as would perhaps cause the opposite scale to preponderate. For many cen-

* See page 7.

turies *Jersey* was considered to be of little importance in a political point of view, and nearly all its inhabitants were farmers, or fishermen. The farming natives were exposed to continual depredations from their savage continental neighbours; who made frequent descents on their coasts,—committed every species of outrage on their persons and properties,—and occasionally bore away in triumph both the inhabitants and their cattle. The vicinity of *Le Havre de Rosel*, *Boulay* bay, *Bonne Nuit*, and some other ports most contiguous to the Norman coast, were therefore, in all probability, very thinly peopled; to which the infecundity of the soil near the sea, in the northern parts, materially contributed. Such inhabitants as did reside near the coast, and particularly they whose dwellings were in parts of the island most exposed to depredation, concealed their cottages in low recesses, embowered in trees, or secured their windows with gratings,* and other defences, as the unwelcome visitors were usually nocturnal guests, who seldom remained on shore long enough to alarm the country. The western coast, less exposed to hostile attacks, was more so to furious gales; and though containing a greater depth of soil,

* Many ancient houses, in the northern parts of the island, show that this mode of securing their dwellings, was commonly practised.

was not so fertile as many other parts. The southern and eastern shores of the island, particularly the former, less subject to foreign devastation, from distance on one shore, and a multiplicity of rocks on both coasts,—equally sheltered from the prevalent winds, by eminences of a moderate height,—and watered by many murmuring rivulets,—naturally attracted those who derived a livelihood from fishing, or who were engaged in the trifling commerce, that existed between the islanders and foreigners. Even now, if the towns of *St. Helier* and *St. Aubin* did not exist, it would require much argument to support a preference in favour of *Boulay* bay. It is true, that the plain in which *St. Helier's* is situated, declines but little from a horizontal line, so that, in many seasons, its environs are partly the depositories of stagnant waters; and the *miasmata*, exhaled from those marshy grounds, would undoubtedly be greatly augmented, were it not for the sea, on the shore of which the town is erected, and for an abrupt opening between *Le Mont de la Ville* and *Les Monts Millais;* hills that however do not appear to have been, at any time, in contact, the character of each respective rocky height being extremely dissimilar. That opening permits the entrance of easterly winds, and forms an exist for others; and thus is established a

constant circulation, that purifies the morbid air, and carries off no small portion of the humidity. Allowing however the evil to exist, it does not follow that no remedy can be applied: some efforts have already been made; and whoever remarks the rate at which the streams that intersect the town pursue their flexuous course, and rush into the sea, must be induced to think the plane sufficiently inclined to admit of clearing the meadows of all their superfluous moisture.

Boulay offers indeed a noble bay, in which it is said that a capital pier might be constructed; but it labours under two evident and insurmountable disadvantages. Were a town to be built on the declivities, the ascent would be too steep for the purposes of foreign or even of inland trade; and the want of a running stream, and perhaps of spring water also, would be severely experienced.

It will be readily observed, that we reason principally on commercial and private grounds: the political merits of *Boulay* we presume not to discuss, but leave the question to the decision of those who are better qualified to appreciate its importance; nor have we any other view in the foregoing comparison, than to show, that if *St. Helier's* has its inconveniences, *Boulay* is not free from others, though of a different kind.

To a contemplative mind, the wild uncultivated scenes of nature afford satisfaction, equally with those of a more smiling aspect. The bleak mountain—the arid desert—the naked rock—and the expanded ocean—when not rendered uninteresting, by monotonous continuity, become scenes of gratifying reflection. We naturally contrast them with prospects differently featured, and the animated picture rises in all the beauty of variety. To a pious man the attributes of the Divinity are every where impressed. In one instance he is struck with awe, in another with veneration, in another with wonder, and in all with love and gratitude. In *Jersey*, which may be termed a miniature of the world, these effects may be continually produced. The scene changes at every step. The only wearisome* repetition is that endless succession of narrow roads,† overarched with trees, which, however pleasing when graced with the robe of novelty, tire by their uniform similarity, and perplex by their countless sinuosities.

Turning from the wildness of *Boulay*, and directing our course a little inland, we are again gratified

* The French term *ennuyant* expresses the sensation, applicable to the subject in question, far better than any English word.

† This observation must soon be less sensibly felt: the new military roads will make a material alteration.

with the charms of extensive cultivation. Passing *Trinity* church, which has not any thing particularly noticeable, a short and pleasant ride conducts us again to the sea at *Bonne Nuit*. This is a small port, formed by an inlet between two projecting points. Such creeks or contracted bays are common on this deeply indented shore. All are more or less exposed to northerly winds. *Bonne Nuit* is little frequented, except by the comparatively few natives that inhabit the coast on this side of the island. The character of this spot assimilates so nearly to that of *Boulay* bay, that the same description is, in a great measure, applicable to both. The principal difference arises from the greater extent of the latter.

Bonne Nuit is bounded on the land side by rocky cliffs immensely high, whose declivities display no other covering than a scanty portion of short herbage, partially yellow with fern, broom, and gorse, or purple with heath.

On one of those elevations, called *Mont Mado*, is a signal station, and closely adjoining are large quarries of sienite,* the feldspar in which is of a beautiful flesh colour. The stone from this spot is preferred to any other in the island. Many of the most ancient houses are built with it. It works rea-

* See MINERALOGY.

dily, and a flat surface is easily obtained. In several places the quarries no longer wrought are converted into fish ponds.

The principal fuel, in this quarter, among the lower class of inhabitants, is turf of a very ordinary quality.

From the heights of *Bonne Nuit* there is, as at *Boulay* bay, a full view of the neighbouring islands, and of the French coast.

In various parts of *Jersey*, and especially in *St. John's* parish, wherein *Bonne Nuit* is situated, a singular custom has long prevailed; so long that its origin cannot now be traced. At Midsummer eve, a number of persons meet together, and procure a large brass boiler: this is partly filled with water, and sometimes metallic utensils of different kinds are thrown in. The rim is then encircled with a strong species of rush, to which strings of the same substance are attached. When these strings are sufficiently moistened, the persons assembled take hold of them, and drawing them quickly through their hands, a tremulous vibration is excited in the boiler, and a most barbarous, uncouth, and melancholy sound produced. To render this grating concert still more dissonant, others blow with cows' horns and conchs. This singular species of amusement conti-

nues for several hours: it is termed *faire braire des poëles*. The same custom prevailed formerly in *Normandy*, from whence it doubtless made its way into *Jersey*. In the former province it is now on the decline. Being observed on *St. John's* eve, it should appear to have a reference to some Christian festival in honour of that saint; or it may relate to Midsummer day.

How extraordinary soever this recreation may be, it would be well if it ended in the innocent though discordant manner just described; but, unhappily, it has introduced another custom, which is of an injurious nature. After the sport is over, parties of men and boys go about the country, and from all the cows they can find take the milk, for sillabubs, puddings, &c, for the following day. They also make depredations in the gardens. This conclusive amusement is however now much restrained, and by magisterial vigilance will, probably, in a few years be entirely suppressed.

Neither *St. John's* church, nor that of *Trinity*, has any thing remarkable in its construction, except that the former has very prominent buttresses, in the least ancient part of the edifice. Both these structures were, originally, like the other churches in *Jersey*, in the shape of a cross; but they have under-

gone many alterations: each is surmounted with a steeple.

Pursuing our route from *St. John's* church, the most usual road declines from the bold promontory of *Fremont*, and leads through a pleasant, but not greatly diversified, part of the country. A more romantic road skirts the coast: this, though gratifying the eye with greater variety, is attended with much difficulty, and even with danger. To follow, with daring step, narrow traces of sheep and goats, along a shelving path, on the very brink of rugged precipices, where, on the one hand, the least stumble menaces an untimely death, and where, on the other, the acclivity is so steep as to render it impossible to preserve a seat on horseback, and scarcely to admit of its being ascended on foot:—to attempt so bold a task, a calm head and strong nerves are essential requisites.

Crossing the point of *Ronés*, there is, on a height, an assemblage of large blocks, seemingly half buried in the earth, that, to an antiquarian, present a very questionable appearance. Their elevated situation favours the idea that they once constituted a Celtic monument; and an enthusiastic imagination might almost conceive them to form an oval.

At *Sorel*, numerous portions of rock emerge from

the soil: their texture is so compact that the inhabitants seldom use them for building, preferring such as are wrought with less labour. The stone is a dark grey granitel, similar to that which has been employed in paving the town of *St. Helier:* it also forms the fascia of the new prison lately erected there.

Though, in following the sea line from *Fremont*, the surface of the ground is extremely irregular, rising and falling continually and rapidly, yet, interiourly, the roads are in general level and good.

St. Mary's church,* at which we arrive next, stands more inland than either that of *St. John* or *Trinity*, and makes a much handsomer appearance.

On quitting that church we soon enter a romantic valley, serpentining between lofty swelling hills, richly clothed with fern and other wild shrubs, that, if less profitable to the owners of the gritty soil, than the golden treasures of Ceres, or the juicy gifts of Pomona, display a lively verdure, on which the eye rests with pleasure. The valley is likewise shaded in different parts with groves of oak and fir.

At length the winding path descends rapidly to a beautiful cove, called *Greve de Lecq*. This inlet, in its full compass, may be said to reach from the promontory of *Sorel* to that of *Plemont;* but this

* See the views.

extensive outline is broken, in various places, by angular projections. The extremities of these points have been torn off by the violence of contending waters, and now form ledges of low sharp rocks, which are rendered extremely dangerous, by the strength and diversified course of the currents.*

The cliff that marks the immediate eastern boundary of *Greve de Lecq* swells to an enormous bulk and height, forming a round hill called *Castel de Lecq*, or *Chateau de Lecq*, the base of which, on the land side, presents some appearance of a rampart. The northern declivity of this tremendous cliff is, in several places, so precipitous as to assume a beetling form; in others, it descends to the sea in huge masses of denuded rock.

The force of the waves, in heavy gales of wind, especially at periods when the tides rise to the immense height of more than forty feet, is, along the whole northern coast, astonishingly great. In many places the rocks are in a state of partial disintegration. The foaming surge has therefore scooped out a

* Dr. Mac Culloch has described this part of the northern shore, as "exhibiting generally broad and perpendicular faces to the sea." See Geolog. Trans. vol. i.) Viewed from the water the coast may appear so; but his own beautiful and correct engraving of *Greve de Lecq* proves how much the smaller projections terminate in sharp ridges.

number of excavations, undermining the rocks that hang, fearfully impending, over the cavities thus hollowed out, and forming deep and lofty caverns, or perforating sharp projections. In general, the rocks on this coast are seamed, taking different degrees of declination. At *Greve de Lecq* they make an angle of about 90°, and thus produce a prodigious number of very acute points, that give a peculiar character to this part of the northern boundary.

Passing the newly erected barracks, and winding round the base of the lofty hill, already noticed as constituting the immediate eastern extremity of the cove, there is a narrow perforation of no great height, which extends in length about one hundred feet. This subterraneous passage, which cannot be explored when the tide is up, is rendered difficult and unpleasant by the lumps of detached rock, which the sea, by constant attrition, has rounded into monstrous pebbles, and forced into the aperture. About midway it is necessary to climb over a large fragment, six feet in height. To the right of this obstruction, the sea has excavated another hollow, which, according to report, is of an immeasurable length, but which, in fact, extends only about twenty feet.

Emerging from the tunnel into another creek, two high rocks, of a pyramidal shape, rear themselves in

front, and have a singularly striking appearance. In the centre of that which is lowest down on the shore, the raging waves have burst through, and formed a high and narrow aperture, like a Gothic arch.*

In a part of this mountainous cliff, where the descent is nearly perpendicular, the ingenuity of a few peasants has enabled them to construct a path, the very appearance of which is terrific. *Vraic* being the grand *desideratum* in *Jersey*, the proprietor of an estate in the neighbourhood, was, not many years since, lamenting the great inconvenience experienced, by both himself and his tenants, respecting that essential article: some labouring neighbours therefore consulted together, and agreed, for the sum of nine hundred *livres*, to cut out of the solid rock a zig zag staircase, sufficiently wide to admit a man to ascend it with a load of *vraic* on his shoulders; and they completed their arduous contract to the great benefit of the whole district.†

* Dr. Mac Culloch has given a very picturesque view of these two rocks :* he mentions only one as being of a pyramidal shape; but his drawing exhibits their eastern front: on the western side, which is opposite to the mouth of the perforated tunnel, both have partly the same triangular form.

† A dreadful accident happened on this curious staircase: one evening a man, laden with *vraic*, in going up the steps, fell over: he

* Geolog. Trans., vol. i.

To defend the important post of *Greve de Lecq*, there is a battery *à fleur d'eau*, with several flanking guns on different elevated points. Of late years, some very neat barracks, for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty men, have been erected.

Irregular as the surface of the coast generally is, in this quarter of the island, a few level spots are interspersed. The soil of these appears to be hungry, and is applied to the feeding of some straggling sheep and goats, or to the growth, (one cannot with propriety say culture,) of fern and gorse; yet, here and there, may be observed a few strips of tolerable corn, that clearly evince the ground to be susceptible of greater improvement.

The little enclosures are not, as in *England*, applied each to a particular species of grain, or herbage; but even in very small fields, there may be seen growing, at the same time, grass, wheat, barley, parsneps, &c, &c. This has introduced generally, and indeed necessarily, throughout *Jersey*, the custom of tethering horses and cows; and also that of fettering sheep and goats, by linking together the fore and hind leg of the same side. The last mode prevents

was found, on the following morning, in a deplorable condition: the vital lamp was not quite extinguished, but the injuries he had received baffled every effort to relume it.

them from leaping over the low stone walls, that are common in the northern quarter of *Jersey*, or breaking through the hedges; but in precipitous places, it sometimes occasions fatal accidents: even horses that are turned into the lanes to graze, are restrained in both these ways; and from the latter distressing mode they must acquire an awkward and unnatural habit of walking: horned cattle frequently fare still worse; when pastured in orchards, their heads are linked to their fore legs, to prevent them from tearing off or eating the branches. From the unequal surface of the island, and from their being worked too young, many horses have broken knees, and are injured in their wind.

We cannot quit *Greve de Lecq* without noticing a remarkable cave there. Many excavations, in different parts of the globe, are supposed by geologists to have been the effects of violent convulsions of the earth; and it is admitted that different metallic veins have filled up some of the smaller fissures or rifts: but, in *Jersey*, the caverns are principally, if not wholly, by the sea side, and their apertures are generally so low that the tide flows into them.

We have already remarked, that the sea, rising to a prodigious height, acts with great violence on the whole northern coast, making continually breaches in

the rocks, which, from the decomposition of their feldspar, and perhaps also from the atmospherical effects on their argillaceous cement, are in a very deteriorated state. These circumstances combined afford the most probable origin for the caves in *Jersey*; though from the rugged state of the rocks on the northern side, and from the varied and sometimes abrupt declination of the seams, terrene concussions may likewise have contributed.

The most remarkable caverns are at *Greve de Lecq*, *Plemont*, and *La Moye*; the first of which is little known, and the last still less so. Few strangers make excursions in *Jersey*, without visiting *the caves*; and the far greater number are directed to go at once to *Plemont*, without even hearing that, at *Greve de Lecq*, is a cavern much more interesting than any other in the island. We have already noticed a perforated one; but that which is particularly worthy of attention, lies under a hill that shelves rapidly on the western side of the bay, until it terminates abruptly in a precipice. An approach to it along the shore is prevented by a ledge of broken rocks; but by following the sinuosities of a narrow track, that runs along the hill, by the very edge of the precipice, a rough path descends to the spot. This chasm is inundated as the tide rises, but becomes dry at half

ebb. The mouth is an irregular opening, nearly twenty feet in height, but much narrower in width. The cavern rises from the entrance to a considerable degree of elevation, and penetrates horizontally to the depth of fifty or sixty feet. When the solar rays gleam into this obscure excavation, and glitter on the sandy floor, the dark tints of the rugged sides and roof become softened by the reflected light. Looking outwards from the extreme depth, when the cavern is thus half illumined, it instantly conveys the idea of a church, with a lofty vaulted roof.* Masses of rock project indeed on each side, but they do not injure the perspective. The most interesting time for viewing this sublime object, is when the tide has risen, so as to admit of entering it in a boat. Solemn music, on such an occasion, must produce a fine effect: it would slowly vibrate through the deep recess; and the sounds, rendered full, and yet softened, by the water, would make every nerve trill with the most delightful sensations; while the "sweet "queen of parley,"† reverberating each note, would "give resounding grace" to the heavenly "harmo-"nies" such music must produce.

From *Greve de Lecq* the road ascends, along a well-shaded path: it then becomes level, and passes

* See the views. † Echo. See Milton.

between two ancient mansions, named *Vincheles de haut*, and *Vincheles de bas*, exactly opposite to each other. The back part of the former edifice has a venerable aspect, and displays all the feudal characters of a court yard, surrounded with high walls, and a machicolated gateway to defend the entrance, with its turret and bell. The De Carteret arms are placed over the portal.

Vincheles de bas has been in part modernised; but a wall, forming an interiour defence, has been permitted to remain. At the gateway of this barrier are two whale bones, taken from a fish of that species which, many years since, was cast on the neighbouring shore: they are naturally considered, as almost a unique curiosity of the kind, in so southern a latitude.

Soon after quitting *Vincheles*, a narrow and flexuous turning on the right, leads through enclosures, entirely divested of embrowning shade, separated by rough stone walls, and not manifesting any great degree of fertility. The tortuous path leads to *Plemont*, a high rugged cape, jutting further into the sea than the other headlands on the northern coast, and like them characterized by acute ledges of sienite.

On the elevated ground, before we descend to *Plemont*, there is all the appearance of a barrow,

which seems to have been opened: most probably however it is a natural mound.

On the common in this quarter, some large stones, or perhaps projections of rock, are supposed to be vestiges of a *Poquelaye*, covered over with earth, like that which was discovered on the town hill. It would not be difficult to ascertain the truth.

The promontory of *Plemont* is so deeply intersected on each side, as to be joined to the main land by a very narrow isthmus: this has been cut down to a considerable depth, so that it is, though improperly, termed an island. Over the deep fosse is a draw bridge, and close to it is placed a guard house, with a small military detachment, to prevent any hostile access.

The rock, on one side of the draw bridge, drops in nearly a perpendicular line to the sea: another, which is at least two hundred feet in height, is absolutely vertical; has a surface equally level as an artificial wall, and glows with a splendid variety of beautiful tints, when reflecting the brightness of a clear morning sun.

This place has long been celebrated for its *caves*,* which are marine excavations in the lower part of a rocky hill: they are chiefly on the western side of a

* See the views.

small inlet, of which the eastern point is formed by the promontory of *Plemont*. The usual descent to those caverns is on this side: the declivity is safe though steep: that from the hill which covers them is seldom used, and is said to be dangerous.

The stories told in the neighbourhood, respecting the depth of these caves, are very marvellous, and obtain too ready and too general a belief. Being at a distance from the town, rather difficult of access, and usually teeming with humidity, from water oozing through the superincumbent rock, and from the daily influx of the sea, they are seldom explored. A slight survey satisfies common curiosity, and of course terminates the search. Few of the openings pierce far into the cliffs: one alone may perhaps penetrate to nearly four hundred feet. A little rill, which has been dignified with the appellation of cascade, gurgles down the hill, and at last falls over the mouth of a shallow excavation, from the height of about thirty feet. The volume of water that forms this stream must, necessarily, after violent rains, be increased, but not in any degree equal to what is reported.*

All the caves should be reconnoitred by water, and not by land. With a boat from *Grève de Lecq*, it

* See the views.

would be easy to land close to every opening in the cliffs; it would avoid the scrambling over masses of rock, or winding along narrow paths, that skirt the edges of precipices; and thus the caves might be viewed before the receding tide would admit of proceeding to them by land. Great caution would however be necessary: a good offing must be preserved in doubling any of the sharp ledges; as, in general, strong currents and broken water are prevalent near those angles, especially towards low ebb, when many sunken rocks become dangerous, that are well covered when the tide rises.

From *Plemont* we quickly reach another promontory, which from its bluff form has acquired the name of *Gros-nez*. In the way to it we pass a small cove, that possesses a fine sandy beach; but to this inlet it is very difficult, if not dangerous, to descend.

Gros-nez constitutes the north-western boundary of *Jersey*, and like other parts of the northern line, its coast, notwithstanding a bluff appearance, is bristled with angular points. No other way leads down the cliffs in this quarter, than those airy meandering and doubtful paths, made by the feet of a few straggling sheep, that here and there crop the scanty herbage; and the elevation of those cliffs, is such, that

"The murmuring surge,
"That on the jagged points thus idly chafes,
"Cannot be heard so high."

SHAKESPEARE.

To those who have sufficient courage to descend, the aspect of the towering eminences is terrifyingly grand and awful. Masses of grey rock, spotted with hoary mosses, protrude in wild magnificence, and seem ready to overwhelm the daring foot that profanes their sacred recesses. The spiry grass, that finds, in shelving spots, a slender hold, serves just to cast a less dusky tint over the venerable pile. Scarcely can the astonished eye presume to look up: it trembles at having ventured down so far, and shrinks with horror from the beetling acclivity, which seems to preclude every attempt to reascend, and from the chaos of broken rocks still below. Here no trifling object diverts the mind: all is great: all is strikingly sublime. The precipitous cliff, in solemn stillness, frowning above, and casting a gloomy shade around. The hoarse waves of an expanded ocean, robed in its darkest blue, roaring below, and exciting a tremulous motion in the solid rock. Destruction threatens in various forms and on every side.*

* See the views.

Who can survey the craggy masses of misshapen rocks, that, in every quarter of the globe, present their shivered forms to view, without being instantly impressed with an evident proof of the cause! They clearly evince some dreadful convulsion of nature;—some great subterraneous explosion, whereby the solid granite, and the more durable limestone, were rent asunder by tremendous shocks, and their torn fragments hurled, with gigantic force, into the darkened air; or, like the mountains of *Ossa* and *Olympus*, in Grecian mythology, piled one on another! Who can view these shattered wrecks of a more magnificent system, without casting a retrospective glance on that terrible day, when "all "the fountains of the great deep were broken up, "and the windows of heaven opened"! And who that seriously and religiously contemplates those awful ruins, but must also look forward to a future time of similar universal concussion! A catastrophe equally horrible, though effected by different means; when, instead of a watery deluge, "all the fountains "of the great deep" shall vomit forth torrents of liquid fire, "and the windows of heaven" pour down streams of lurid flame: when "the heavens shall "pass away with a great noise, and the elements "shall melt with fervent heat": when "the earth

"also, and the works that are therein, shall be burn-
"ed up."!

The whole peninsula, of which *Gros-nez* forms a part, is a rock of reddish sienite, on which time and hurricanes have thrown a covering of sand: this, together with decayed vegetable matter, and disintegrated rocky particles, has formed a soil, over the arid surface of which the eye seeks in vain to find a resting place, except in the broad isthmus, that connects the peninsula with the other parts of *St. Ouen's* parish. On that spot is a hamlet, in which are some decent houses, and several cottages very neatly thatched. This place is also prettily shaded with trees.

The surface of the whole N. W. corner seems tolerably even; yet this is a deceptive appearance: it is really very rugged and broken; but the inequalities have been levelled by high winds, that have in part smoothed the exterior covering. Jutting out in many places, and thus disclosing the subterrene unevenness, are large blocks of sienite, in which are frequently imbedded lumps of impure hornstein. Similar bleaded masses appear in other parts of the western district.

At the extremity of the promontory are some trifling ruins, that bear the pompous name of *Gros-nez*

castle. A small gateway, and two projecting angles,* constitute the remains of a portal. The walls of this place enclosed a very circumscribed area; and they are now so nearly effaced, that scarcely a vestige marks their former existence. The origin of this desolate enclosure is unknown, and even its pristine destination uncertain. Some have conceived it to have been a monastic foundation; others a defensive post: it seems too limited in extent for either of these purposes.† A signal post is erected on a conspicuous part in this quarter; and an uninterrupted view of all the neighbouring islands skirts the northern horizon.

On the western side of the peninsula, a bold and lofty headland seems to bound the rocky coast: but, looking down from this eminence, there is seen a verdant and nearly level plat, projecting further out, and at high tides not greatly elevated above the water. Advancing still beyond this into the sea, and only connected with the main land by the green plain below, rises suddenly a most singular colossal rock. It is an irregular pillar, more than a hundred feet in height, and tapering but little from its broad craggy

* See the views.

† It is very probable that a strict search among old family records might throw some light on this subject.

basis. This natural tower is very appositely named *Le Pinacle.*

On quitting *Gros-nez* the rocky cliffs begin to lose their aspiring elevation; and this progressive reduction in height gives the vertical section of *Jersey* that form of an inclined plane, for which it has long been remarked.* The last of the rugged eminences, in this district, is called *L'Etac.*† It is a large irregular mass, jutting out from the shore, and becoming from its position the northern boundary of a long but depressed curve, named *St. Ouen's* bay. This inlet sweeps from *L'Etac* to the southward of *La Rocco*, a tower erected on a rock, about half a mile below high-water mark, though dry as the tide recedes. It is however at times, nearly inaccessible for several weeks, from the violent surf that breaks over the rough surface of low rocks, and that roars along the whole extent of this too frequently dangerous coast. During a strong westerly gale, the mountainous

* The rocks rise again round the coast of *St. Brelade's* parish, though they do not attain the same elevation as those on the northern shore.

† A few years since a cutter, sailing to *Guernsey*, was, owing to the currents, driven on one of the many sunken rocks, nearly off *L'Etac*, and wrecked. On this unfortunate occasion, eight persons perished. The commander of the vessel supported himself on a plank, until he was taken up by a boat. The melancholy catastrophe happened in full view of his own house.

waves of the *Atlantic* pour, with unobstructed fury, into this broad open bay; and were it not for flat rocks, that as it were pave the lower part of the beach, and thus secure the island foundation in this quarter, more land would be added to that already ingulfed by the ocean. Over that rough pavement the surge rolls immense volumes of sand: these impelled, in different directions, by varying winds, produce banks that are continually shifting their situation; while the lighter and drier particles are whirled in eddying clouds over the main land, which is the point exposed to the most prevalent wind. In one part, and in only one, is a beautiful beach, free from the generally rugged character of this boisterous shore.

Part, if not the whole, of this extensive bay, was once a fertile valley, in which grew a forest of stately oaks. Not possessing, like the northern coast, a barrier of lofty rocks, a sudden irruption of the sea* inundated the vale, or a portion of it. A breach once

* This in all probability happened about the end of the fifteenth century, or the beginning of the sixteenth; for as Mr. Falle quotes, from a M. S., that it was the effect of divine vengeance, in consequence of the inhabitants having, in A. D. 1495, plundered some Spanish vessels, that were wrecked on the coast, the ingulfment must have taken place soon after that event, or it could not have been considered as a judgment. (See SOIL and FERTILITY.)

effected, it soon became wider: by degrees, the waves stripped off the rich soil, and laid its sylvan honours prostrate. These were, doubtless, in the first instance, the effects of a tremendous storm from the westward, to which point of the compass the whole bay is completely exposed; and most probably a succession of wintry gales completed the devastation. The former existence of a wood is sufficiently evident. After violent storms, the flat rocks are frequently bared: at these times, many trunks of trees are discovered, chiefly near low-water mark. Those stumps still cling to the rocks by their roots that pierce the clefts. The length of one trunk was when found fifteen feet in the main stem, and it measured from nine to ten feet in girt: it then spread itself into two branches, each of nearly the same length and substance as the stem itself. The remains of stone buildings are also sometimes disclosed. There is likewise a bed of peat in the bay; but over it the waves frequently deposit a covering of sand: it is therefore only occasionally visible.

About the centre of the bay, and close to the beach, are some wooden barracks. Near them is a sheet of fresh water, being a portion of large open meadows, overflowed by the junction of several rivu-

lets; thus forming a shallow lake, in which however there is good fishing. Part of the lake being reedy, affords shelter, during the winter season, to a few wild ducks, and other aquatic birds.

In one of the meadows near the lake are three large blocks of stone, doubtless the remains of a Celtic monument: two of them are erect; the other block lies on the ground, and is, apparently, only a part of what it originally was. The end supposed to have been broken off exhibits the appearance of a recent fracture.

The ground about the barracks and the lake is good pasture land, and there are farms even on the verge of that desolated part of the country called *Les Quenvais*. Approaching this desert vintaine, the soil becomes, by a very rapid degradation, a mere assemblage of sand hills, rising and sinking alternately, with scarcely a shadow of vegetation.*

In this quarter of the island, and indeed the same may be said of other districts, they who make pleasurable excursions, find it difficult to procure refreshment. A very few mean public houses are thinly scattered about; but even these solitary caravansaries, like those in the eastern deserts, afford little en-

* See Soil and Fertility.

tertainment for either man or horse. Gay's carrier, who,

"every night and morn,
"Would see his horses eat their corn",

must have foregone the "pleasure" of hearing "the "grinding teeth", had he visited the island.

A good tourist is seldom very solicitous about himself: he can, previously to setting out, fill a pocket with sandwiches; or, if not, he will be satisfied with any fare during the day; but as "a merciful man is "merciful to his beast," he must wish to see his cattle well provided; whereas a little musty or scentless hay is frequently the utmost that can be procured; and even this sorry pittance is sometimes denied, as the author has at different times experienced. The occupiers of country public houses are small farmers, who are employed about their grounds; and their wives, who remain at home, will not always take the trouble of carrying a lock of hay, or a small sheaf of oat straw, from the barn to the stable. In the vicinity of barracks, the inconveniences alluded to are, in some degree, removed; but as the return of peace will necessarily vacate most of those military establishments, the want of temporary accommodation will again become very general.

St. Ouen's church is situated in a lonely part of

the parish, and appears as if sunk into the earth, as the principal entrance goes down two steps, and the doorcase is remarkably low. The only way of accounting for so unusual a circumstance is, by supposing the ground about the church to have been raised. The same winds that buried *Les Quenvais* in sand may perhaps have been the cause.* The church has a very low spire; but there is not any thing respecting the edifice worth particularizing; and yet

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
"Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire;
"Hands, that the rod of empire might have swayed,
"Or waked to extacy the liring lyre."

"But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
"Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
"Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
"And froze the genial current of their soul."

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
"Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
"Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
"They kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

GRAY.

* The western coast of *Lower Normandy* has, in many places, sand banks, particularly about *Carteret*. Those were doubtless raised, like *Les Quenvais*, in consequence of an ingulfment, the certainty of which they attest. Had they been the natural consequence of strong westerly gales, whirling up, from time immemorial, volumes of sand, those banks would, during the course of so many ages, have become mountains; whereas they are low, and have not perceptibly increased for many years.

Continuing to follow the sea line, we, on leaving *La Rocco*, traverse a part of *Les Quenvais* that borders on the shore. That devoted part of the island is nearly a mile in breadth, and stretches inland about two miles.

Proceeding still, in the same southerly direction, we arrive at a point, close to the extremity of which is that rugged mass of lofty rocks, called *La Corbiere*. This broken pile checks the tide, as it flows southward from *St. Ouen's* bay, and gives it a new direction. The natural course of the flood soon indeed overcomes this partial obstruction; but not without raising a considerable swell: from these causes, and from contrary winds, vessels are frequently prevented from passing the dangerous point.

We now once more turn eastward, and move along a portion of the southern coast. This corner of *Jersey* is, like that in the N. W., a kind of peninsula, with a broad isthmus: both in form and situation, they appear to resemble two natural redoubts, flanking three sides of the island.

The vintaine of *La Moye*, which now becomes the object of our investigation, forms part of the parish of *St. Brelade;* and though it has but few imposing features, yet it is interesting to the naturalist, to the geologist, and to the antiquarian.

A signal post crowns an elevated part of the peninsula: from that station, the islands of *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Seroq*, *Jethou*, and *Herm*, appear as if on the same line; and when a silvery mist softens their harsh exterior, they compose a pleasing chain to bind the marine horizon.

The general character of the soil on this coast is sandy, and, apparently, rather infertile: being very open, it is exposed to the westerly hurricanes, that frequently blow with great violence; yet a little inland the country is well wooded, and appears to possess great fecundity.

At a short distance from the signal post, the sea has undermined the rocky ground, and scooped out a deep cavern,* of very difficult access by land, though it is left dry as the tide goes down. In one place, the covering of this cave has fallen in, leaving a large and frightful chasm, full a hundred feet in depth, but by which it is impossible to descend. The light thus thrown in gives a singular appearance to the cavern. With the flood, the tide rises above the top of the entrance. This excavation is little known, except in its own neighbourhood.

Near the signal station, and in several other places, large rocky protuberances, some single, others

* See the views.

grouped with more of the same character, rise high above the surface. It is not improbable that some of these may be the remains of Druidical structures; but as in general they appear like pieces of rock, half buried in the ground, and as the respective proprietors occasionally quarry them for building, it is now nearly impossible to ascribe to them any other than a natural origin. There is however in a field, about a quarter of a mile N. W. of the signal station, and close to the garden of a farm house, a single upright stone, of large grained sienite, about twelve feet in height, and fifteen in circumference: near it are several more stones, of the same quality and dimensions; some forming part of a wall, others lying flat: these blocks may therefore be considered as an artificial assemblage, and may justly claim a Celtic origin.

On the high ground to the N. E. of these fragments, and on the border of *Les Quenvais*, is another tall upright stone, very conspicuously situated. It is part of a rock that rose above the surface, and that has been quarried away, so as to leave a large and solitary rude pillar: possibly this may also be of Druidical origin, notwithstanding it is an integral part of the rock on which it appears to be placed;

round it are several flat masses that seem to compose a kind of oval.

In an enclosure, adjoining the signal station, are three more stones that form a sort of triangle. They are about four feet in height: these, like the upright stones just described, are grouped with other blocks, apparently half covered with the soil.

From the apparent infecundity of this and the northern coast, which must necessarily evince a paucity of inhabitants, and from the circumscribed limits of the island itself, it seems very reasonable to infer, that there could not have been many Pagan temples in *Jersey*, notwithstanding the assertion of different authors on this subject, but who, in fact, have all copied from one and the same original. Doubtless several Celtic structures were erected in the island; but probably not so many as some persons have supposed. It appears more rational to conclude that many of those equivocal assemblages, perhaps the greater number, are natural exuberances, partaking of the general rugged character of all the rocks in *Jersey;* and that they were thrown into their present problematical shapes by those convulsions that so evidently operated on the island. Could the sandy soil that has filled up the chasms, and, in different places, formed a level surface over the shattered frame of

Jersey, be removed, the veil of obscurity would be removed likewise. Antiquarians however, eager after discoveries, are apt to suffer enthusiasm to supersede their judgment, or rather to prevent the operation of its discriminating power, and thus to indulge credulity in forming hypothetical conjectures.

Approaching *St. Brelade's* church from *La Moye*, the road winds round denuded rocky cliffs, that mark the entrance of *St. Brelade's* bay. That road or path is only a few feet in width, and runs along the edge of a precipice that is from forty to fifty feet above the level of the water, while the cliffs tower above: inland, however, is a sloping valley, the upper part of which displays several farms, very beautifully situated, and protected from the winds by interposing and flourishing groves.

St. Brelade's church, the most ancient in the island,* bears little resemblance to a parochial religious edifice.† It was probably erected when either the inhabitants were much circumscribed in their means, or when the "holy Vandals" that fleeced them to enrich the Norman abbeys, opened a lingering and sparing hand. Though there is reason to believe that all the churches in *Jersey* affected the crucial form, yet in this structure, the assimilation to its archetype is now

* It was consecrated May 27th, A. D. 1111. † See the views.

very indistinct. The whole building is small, very plain, both internally and externally: it has neither spire nor tower; but over the nave it is roofed like a house. There is indeed a round turret, that rises from the ground, but which is built in a nook, and ascends only to a small belfry. It has an altar at the eastern end, and likewise pillars and communicating arches, similar to those in the other churches.

The legendary tradition respecting this edifice is, that it was intended to be erected on the eastern side of the bay; but that whenever any materials were collected for the purpose, on the proposed spot, fairies carried them away, together with the workmen's utensils, to the place where the church now stands: this being done repeatedly, the superstitious and ignorant people, conceived, that it was a miraculous interposition, to point out the divinely selected site.* As Christian bigots, it would have been more natural to expect that an angel, or, at any rate, the tutelary saint, should have been employed on this momentous occasion. It is however conjectured, that the rector or priest, who had the spiritual superintendence of the parish, was, directly or indirectly, the invisible agent, who not finding the intended situation convenient to

* The same traditionary story is told respecting some of the other churches.

himself, employed persons in his interest to execute the supposed celestial mandate.

However absurd the former of these traditions may be, the latter affords another circumstance in favour of the author's opinion, that the chapels were erected before the churches,* as it seems to prove that the island was even then divided into parishes, and of course had places for the celebration of divine service.

In the cemetery of *St. Brelade's* church, and within a few feet of it, stands one of the ancient chapels, to which we have just alluded, and of which so few now remain: it was called *La chapelle és pêcheurs*, and its proximity to the church strongly proves its anteriority.†

This chapel is supposed to have taken its name from the number of fishermen residing in the neighbourhood, fish constituting the principal traffic of its inhabitants. The rectors, if then so called, of all the parishes in *Jersey* enjoyed at that time a tithe of fish: this is still their right; but from the difficulties and altercations an enforcement would occasion, it is no longer claimed. Another account of the chapel is, that it was frequently the resort of Norman fisher-

* See ANTIQUITIES.

† Perhaps we should not err in ascribing the building of these chapels, or at least of several, to *St. Samson*, *St. Magloire*, and Prætextatus, in the sixth century.

men, who had a priest residing near it to perform the ministerial offices; one either selected by themselves, or delegated from the see of *Coutances*, and who might possibly receive his emoluments, wholly or partly, in fish caught by the strangers, or from the produce of what they sold to the natives in the vicinity, or bartered with them: the former of these traditions seems to be the most probable account.

The interiour of the chapel has been ornamented with a variety of figures, displaying different scenes from the New Testament. These figures are about four feet in height, and painted in colours on the plastered walls; but time, accident, and perhaps wantonness, have nearly effaced them. On the right is still distinguishable an angel, having in one hand a scroll, on which is an inscription in Gothic characters. He holds this towards a female, whose hands are uplifted in the attitude of praying: behind her, on a curvated pole, is a reading desk, with a book open, in which are some nearly illegible letters. We may venture to suppose this to represent the annunciation. On the left-hand wall is a man, crowned, with an antique sword in his right hand: from his mouth issues a scroll, on which is inscribed, heron le roy. His garments are of an olive colour, and over them is a scarlet robe flowing to the ground. On

a lower part of the same wall is Jesus Christ, bearing his cross, depicted with yellowish hair, and his head surrounded with a glory. Over the entrance, which is opposite to the west, is the figure of a man, robed, with a number of naked persons round him; some at full length, others just emerging from the ground. This is doubtless a representation of the general resurrection. The figures of this composition are smaller than those on the side walls. All are tolerably well proportioned; but, like many other ancient religious portraits, there is little expression in the features of those personages. The figures are mere sketches; but the colours appear to be well preserved. The chapel is now employed as an armory for the parochial artillery, so that the whole of those antique designs cannot be seen, unless when the guns &c. are drawn out; and even then, the greater part of the figures being nearly effaced, it is difficult to identify the occurrences to which the paintings refer. Whether they may be coeval with the chapel itself or not, it appears evident that they existed before the church. Even supposing the chapel not to have been immediately abandoned, after the more spacious edifice was built, still it is very highly improbable, that pains should have been taken to decorate a place of worship, that was become in a great degree useless,

and especially when the new structure was permitted to remain so unornamented. It is hazarding very little to assert, that it must be at least a thousand years since the paintings were executed.

St. Brelade's bay* is a semicircular basin, the regular contour of which is broken, on its eastern side, by a projecting mass of rocks,† and by which a second curve is made, forming a smaller bay. The whole is bounded on the land side by high rocky hills: those on the northern and eastern sides are full of vertical fissures, with, occasionally, others that are horizontal, so that they have something of a basaltic appearance, though they are entirely composed of sienite, in a state of extreme disintegration. These hoary cliffs are partially covered with fern, gorse, and a scanty herbage. The beach of the larger bay is a fine whitish sand, remarkably firm and smooth, and the shore declines very gradually. Being completely sheltered on three sides, this bay would make an excellent place for sea bathing. The smaller inlet has also next the sea a beach of sand, but its exterior boundary is skirted with loose pebbles. This difference, on the same beach, arises from the following cause: the rocks on the western side are in general compact, and very finely grained; they are therefore

* See the views. † See the views.

of less ancient formation than those on the eastern side, the granulation of which is extremely coarse and friable. With a violent wind from the S. W., the waves break with great fury against the pile that separates the two bays, detaches lumps of the mouldering rock, breaks them into smaller pieces, and by the force of continual attrition, rolls them into pebbles of various shapes and sizes. These rounded stones now form a kind of sea wall, and protect a sandy valley, into which probably the tide at one time flowed. The sandy part of the beach sparkles with minute specks of feldspar, from the pulverized rocks. The valley is a steril spot, scantily strewed over with meagre blades of grass; yet a species of ground rose creeps over the sandy surface. The flower resembles that of the common dog rose, and is delightfully fragrant.* Over one of the clefts in the rocks a huge fragment has fallen, and formed a singular but inaccessible bridge.

On the eastern point of *St. Brelade's* bay the sienite becomes again more finely grained and compact, so as to admit of being quarried into large blocks. The acclivity of this point from the bay is too steep to be ascended on horseback,† though, more inland,

* The same odoriferous rose is found on the northern part of *les Quenvais*; it seems to affect a sandy infertile soil.

† See the views.

there is a tolerable road which crosses the cliff. The eminences, in different parts of *St. Brelade's* bay, are veined with ochres of various colours, generally of a reddish hue.

Winding with the coast, from the eastern point, we arrive at a small inlet, called *Portelet*:* in this cove rises a rock, on which is erected a low circular fort, having a piece of ordnance, turning on a swivel.

Rounding this curve we reach *Noirmont* point, the extremity of which drops sharply from a considerable height, and terminates in a low rock, on which has lately been erected a martello tower. The situation is very judiciously chosen, as it guards the western entrance of *St. Aubin's* bay, and, at the same time, commands a range of coast towards *St. Brelade's* bay.

On the heights above the point are two assemblages of very massive fragments, seemingly thrown upon each other in a confused manner: they may be classed with those problematical blocks, of a similar appearance, that are seen in various parts of the island, and that become objects of antiquarian speculation, merely because *Jersey* is supposed to have abounded in relics of paganism.

The vintaine of *Noirmont* constitutes another part of *St. Brelade's* parish. Like the vintaine of *La*

* See the views.

Moye, it is a peninsula, bounded by high rocky cliffs, and separating *St. Brelade's* bay, from that of *St. Aubin*. The inland parts are more level than its rugged exterior, and in some places produce tolerable crops of corn. There seems reason to believe, that, under increased cultivation, the soil might be greatly ameliorated, and thus rendered more prolific. Some parts are marshy, even on very high ground. Gorse and fern partially cover other places. These downs are divided into separate enclosures, by low walls formed of stones, piled up without mortar, or any other cement. Scarcely is a tree to be seen. There are few houses in this district until we reach *St. Aubin's*.

The approach to this town is along a new and very pleasant road, which, about half way up the cliffs, winds from *Portelet* along the sinuosities of the shore. The seams of the rocks throughout the vintaine are variously inclined; so much so as to be in some places nearly vertical, and in others as nearly horizontal.

In the country, during the winter season, it is usual for female neighbours to assemble every evening in a room, hung round with flowers, &c. There, by the light of a lamp, they sit and knit. During the time, some tell stories, others sing, and thus amuse

themselves, and beguile the passing hours. They have not any fire; but round the apartment is strewed a quantity of straw, on which they sit, and are thus kept warm. They pay in turn for the oil, or are rated respectively at a certain sum per head. Men occasionally frequent these nocturnal assemblies, The meeting is called *La Veille*, which is a corruption of *Le Veillée*. This mode of passing the long wintry evenings is similar to that of a private family, mentioned by the ill-fated Mungo Park, in his first expedition to the interiour of Africa.

*St. Aubin's** is a small town, situated under the long and scarcely undulating range of cliffs, that separate its bay from that of *St. Brelade*. It consists principally of one street, and though not possessing all the bustle of *St. Helier's*, it shares some portion of the foreign trade. It is well sheltered from the winds that are most prevalent in the island, and commands a fine and interesting view of the bay, on the border of which it is built.

St. Aubin's constitutes part of *St. Brelade's* parish; but being very distant from the church, a neat chapel has been erected by private subscriptions. That part of the bay on the edge of which this town is placed, bears the name of the Great road: near the

* See the views.

mouth it has always a depth of water for frigates; though from being exposed to southerly winds, they seldom remain there during the winter: when gales from that quarter arise they occasion a heavy swell. The bay is landlocked on every other side. It contains a dangerous sunken rock, which was little noticed, until a frigate named the Diamond struck on it: from this event it has since been called the Diamond rock.

Near *St. Aubin's*, a fort,* mounting fourteen guns, has been erected on a rock, which, though dry at low water, becomes an islet as the tide rises. From the fort a strong pier projects, within which there is, at new and full moon, a depth of thirty feet; but this is merely a tide harbour. It was built between the years 1673 and 1699. That at *St. Helier's* was begun immediately afterwards.

The road from *St. Aubin's* to *St. Helier's*, over the sand, when the tide permits, is very pleasant: a new one has been lately constructed, which is much more elevated; but the prospect from neither of them is greatly diversified. Instead therefore of returning at once to the goal from whence our tour commenced, we will bend to the left, and pursue an inland course.

* See the views.

About two miles brings us to *St. Peter's* church;* which, like all the other churches in *Jersey*, has undergone several alterations, and received several additions. Enlargements in all these religious edifices, are irrefragable proofs that, when they were erected, the island was far less populous than in after ages. They afford also strong evidence in favour of the anteriority of the chapels.

The spire of *St. Peter's* church is the highest in *Jersey*: it was, many years since, injured by lightning, but has been repaired. On one of the buttresses at the west end are engraved several blacksmiths' implements, respecting which singular tablet no information can be procured. If a conjecture might be hazarded, it was placed there by some pious smith, who wished to perpetuate either his piety or ingenuity.

About a mile to the southward of the church, and almost on the verge of *Les Quenvais*, have recently been erected several large and handsome stone buildings for barracks: the intention is to abandon several of the smaller depots round the coast,† and to make the new establishment a central one. The apartments for the commissioned officers, the non-commissioned

* See the views.

† Since the peace, this has been carried into execution, and the materials have been sold, (September, 1815.)

officers, and the privates, are all detached from each other. The situation is elevated; and an extensive level parade affords space for every evolution: when completed, it will contain a thousand men.

St. Peter's valley, which is not far from the church of the same name, is highly picturesque. On one side runs a narrow road,* at the foot of a rocky range, considerably elevated and sparingly supplied with verdure. The other side of the valley is bounded by lofty hills completely clothed with wood. These eminences, as the valley bends, present bold but well-covered projections. The flat part of the valley is divided into meadows, and is marshy; a defect that undoubtedly might be remedied, as there is a sufficient though gradual descent towards the sea: in proof of this, at a mill in the valley, the stream of a rivulet turns a wheel of considerable magnitude.

We must now explore a cross country way, along narrow and intricate roads, to *St. Lawrence's* church; a structure which, perhaps more than any other religious edifice in *Jersey*, shows how little attention was paid in altering it to preserve a conformity with its original plan. Internally this church now presents a heterogeneous mixture, of pointed and circular arches, of simple and ornamented reliefs.* The eastern

* Now widening.

windows are light, and were formerly embellished with painted glass: much of this has been broken, and the fractured places repaired at random. It has neither steeple nor tower, though it undoubtedly had either the one or the other; nor respecting this can the oldest inhabitant† furnish the slightest information.

From *St. Laurence's* church we pass on, through a continuation of devious ways, to that dedicated to St. Martin, in the N. E. corner of the island. This edifice has, exteriorly, many very large and prominent buttresses: on one of these is an ancient piece of sculpture, respecting which nothing beyond conjecture can be obtained. It seems to comprise two boys, supporting a kind of shield, in which is a figure, apparently rising into the air: it therefore is

* See ANTIQUITIES.

† We have already mentioned the numerous instances of longevity in *Jersey*: many retain their faculties, and even a considerable degree of personal strength, at a very advanced age. We are apt to view old people with compassion, as suffering under great debility, both of body and mind; but where the latter remains sound, we are reminded of the following exquisitely beautiful lines of Waller, which alone are sufficient to immortalize his name:

"The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
"Lets in new light through chinks that time has made.
"Stronger by weakness, wiser we become,
"As we draw near to our eternal home.
"Quitting the old, at once both worlds they view
"Who stand upon the threshold of the new."

probably a monumental tablet, though supposed to be an armorial bearing, belonging to the ancient possessors of the fief of *Rosel*. The sculptured tablet appears to be coeval with the buttress on which it is engraved.

The church was consecrated January 4, A. D. 1116, and is therefore one of the most ancient in *Jersey*. Arms did not appear on sepulchral monuments prior to those dated A. D. 1144, in the Temple church in London; and Camden says, that the hereditary use of arms was not established till the time of Henry the third, who began to reign A. D. 1216. Originally none but the nobility possessed the right of bearing arms; and as all the baronial privileges were tenaciously kept from infraction, it is not likely that the *seigneur* of a fief, in an inconsiderable island, should possess what was esteemed to be so great an honour. Even supposing the engraving in question to be arms respecting the fief, yet we believe that such bearings, termed "arms of succession", did not appear much before the fourteenth century. It must however be admitted, that the tablet is placed on the buttress of an aisle that has been added to the original one: it may therefore not be so ancient by several centuries: it is much corroded.

Turning towards *St. Helier's*, we arrive at *La*

Hougue-bie,* a singular structure, erected on a high artificial mount, about a mile inland from the village of *Gorey*. The traditionary origin of this former chapel, though shrowded in the legendary mythology, contained in *Le livre noir de Coutances*, is perhaps not altogether divested of truth. The account we have is, that this part of the island was infested by a monstrous serpent or dragon, the ravages of which desolated the country.† Fired with an ardent desire to destroy the dreadful hydra, a Norman Hercules, named De Hambie, or De Hambye, undertook the adventurous enterprise, and was successful: but in the terrible conflict, this heroic nobleman was apparently suffocated by the pestilential breath of the dying monster. De Hambie was attended in this expedition by a supposed trusty domestic, who, perceiving his master begin to revive, assassinated him. Returning to *Normandy*, with the tragical account, that his lord did not long survive the encounter, he presented to the disconsolate widow a letter, which he said was written by De Hambie just before his death, and which contained an earnest request that his lady would recompense the faithful servant by the

* See the views.

† Probably a piratical marauder, who resided in *Jersey*, and infested the Norman coast.

gift of her hand. The artifice prevailed, and the "mourning bride" was united, at the sacred altar, to the murderer of her deceased husband: but on the very day in which this vile miscreant was thus congratulating himself on the success of his villany, he was suddenly seized with a delirious paroxysm, disclosed the horrid truth, and on recovering, was tried on his own confession, and publickly executed.

De Hambie's widow, as well to testify her grateful thanksgiving to Heaven for this miraculous deliverance, as to establish a lasting memorial of conjugal affection towards her murdered lord, caused a large and high mound of earth to be raised on the spot where De Hambie was buried; on the summit of which mount she built a chapel, with so lofty a tower as to be visible from her own mansion at *Coutance*.

Another account varies from the foregoing, and states, that De Hambie killed the serpent, and cut off his head: that reposing himself after the combat his servant assassinated him while he slept: that this traiterous homicide, returning to *Coutance*, persuaded his mistress that De Hambie fell in the encounter, and that he himself, to avenge his master, destroyed the monster: that having married the widow, he was tormented by terrifying dreams; so that becoming suspected, he was arrested, and confessed the murder.

That the lady of De Hambie raised the mount only; and that, in after times, a chapel was erected on its summit.*

Mabon, dean of *Jersey*, from A. D. 1512 to 1543, is said to have enlarged the building, made several alterations, and to have pretended that miracles were wrought there by the Virgin Mary. He is reported to have done so, with a view of imposing on the credulity of those Christians who might visit the chapel, and present offerings; and that, before his decease, he made a donation of the estate, for the public celebration of mass.

The mount is bordered with a shrubbery, and stands in a neglected pleasure ground. It is the property of H. S. H. the duke of Bouillon, who, until lately, made it a banquet-house. The building is now in rather an unsafe state. The greater part of *Jersey* may be seen from the tower. A signal post is erected on the mount, as, notwithstanding its inland situation, it serves as a communicating medium.

Passing from *La Hougue-bie*, through a variety of narrow roads, bordered with high pollards, whose overhanging branches cast an embrowning shade, and whose trunks are encircled with ivy, and other para-

* At any rate it is certain that *La Hougue-bie* is not one of the ancient chapels.

sitical plants, we arrive at the fief of *Diclament*. The opening to its former mansion, which no longer exists, is through a spacious gateway, with two side footways, all piercing a tolerably high wall. These entrances display a vista, through a long and lofty avenue of beech trees, the interlacing branches of which inspire the idea of an aisle in an old cathedral, and readily induce the belief that such an avenue was the prototype of the pointed Gothic arch.* It may be considered as a *unique* in this island, though there is a miniature of it in the road from *La Hougue*, the late summer residence of General Don, to the manor house at *St. Ouen's*.†

* See the views.

† "We went," (at Rosetta in Egypt,) "to see a building of very "great, although of unknown, antiquity, used as a warehouse for "keeping stores. It has a vaulted stone roof, with the remarkable "appearance of pointed arches, resulting from the intersection of "palm branches. The trunks of the trees, whence these ramifica-"tions proceed, beautifully sculptured, are represented as stationed "in the four corners, and by the sides of the vaulted chamber."

Dr. E. D. Clarke's Travels.

"The ancient Goths used to worship the Deity in groves and "woods; and, perhaps, sometimes in those immense caverns, which "are occasionally formed by nature among the rocks. When, in the "progress of civilization, they left their woods and caves, and began "to erect artificial churches, they imitated in stone, the shade, ramifi-"cations and solemnity of their woods, groves and caves. The "doors, or arches, which led to their places of worship, they decora-"ted with a profusion of foliage and tendrils; which, with a sort of

Returning to *St. Helier's*, we conclude our tour, after passing *St. Saviour's* church.* This, like the other religious edifices, has been greatly enlarged, and has experienced various alterations, and at different times. The original windows are narrower, in proportion to their height, than those of any other church in the island. At the eastern end of its least ancient aisle is a neat altar, railed in. The window above it contains some painted glass, probably the shattered remains of a regular design. This church has a square tower, like that at *St. Helier's*, with a projection for a staircase. The corners of the tower are of *Mont-Mado* stone: the other parts are composed of fragments, differing in size, but laid in regular courses. Close to the largest southern projection, which doubtless formed one wing of the original

"negligent wildness, spread over the way.—This was either intend-
"ed to represent the entrance to a cavern, about which are scattered
"a profusion of shrubs, vines and wild flowers; or *the opening into*
"*a wood, formed by the opposite trees, intertwining with each other.*"

"The great west entrance into Litchfield cathedral is remarkably
"beautiful; in the middle arises the trunk of a tree, exactly delinea-
"ted; and which, by an expansion of its branches, on each side,
"forms a passage through two arches;—whence the whole avenue of
"columns, with their spreading ramifications towards each other,
"and along the roof, forms a perspective, which stays attention by
"its grandeur and its beauty."

FELLOWES.

* See the views.

cross, lies an ancient flat stone, on which is sculptured a human effigy, nearly of the proper size: but this figure is almost effaced. The cemetery is surrounded with oaks and various other trees, that greatly embellish the spot. The church being erected on very elevated ground, it commands a delightful prospect, and its tower forms a beautiful object, when viewed from several distant points. The country round is richly variegated; for in the vicinity we see

"The sheltered cote, the cultivated farm,
"The never-failing brook, the busy mill,"

crowned with

"The decent church that" tops "the neighbouring hill".

GOLDSMITH.

"The waters bursting from their slimy bed,
"Bring health and melody to every vale;
"And from the breezy main, and mountain's head,
"Ceres and Flora, to the sunny dale,
"To fan their glowing charms, invite the fluttering gale".

BEATTIE.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Page 2, *line* 8.

Referring to opinion. Mr. Berry, in his History of *Guernsey*, says, that the ancient name of *Jersey* was *Barsa*, and that of *Guernsey*, Cæsarea.

Page 29, *line* 10.

Referring to ST. HELIER'S. This very summer, (July, 1815) in consequence of a long drought, the water mills had not a sufficient supply of that element to be kept constantly at work. Many families in town were therefore, more than once, obliged to substitute biscuit for bread, until relieved by the vessels from *Southampton*.

Page 43, *line* 6.

Referring to vraic. The sort preferred is the *quercus marina*.

Page 43, *line* 20.

To follow after "effect." Vraicking is, too frequently, a dangerous employment. Fatal accidents happen, almost every season. The boats go occasionally to a considerable distance from the shore, and return deeply laden. A sudden squall rises: the currents are rapid: and the unwieldy bark is either overset, whelmed beneath the surge, or wrecked on some sunken rock.

Page 65, line 6.

Referring to arch. St. Sampson's church at *Guernsey* was consecrated within a few days of *St. Brelade's* church at *Jersey.* It has pointed Gothic windows, and the entrance is through a similar Gothic archway.

Page 66, second note.

After weight add, The ancient cathedral there, dedicated to St. Peter, is also said to have pointed arches: the present cathedral is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is not so ancient as the other.

Page 66, line 29.

At the end of the last note but one, after district, add: In another place he says: "The advocates for the early "origin of the pointed style will have cause enough for "triumph, in the *Cyclopéan gallery* at TYRYNS", (in the Peloponnesus) "exhibiting" "lancet arches, almost "as antient as the time of Abraham." (Part 2, Sect. 2.)

Page 68, last line of note.

After Christian faith add, Whosoever views the avenue at *Dielament,** in *Jersey,* must instantly be impressed with the idea of a Gothic aisle; and as the intersection of circular arches gives the exact shape of ox-eye arches, one of these two forms seems more likely than any other to have been the prototype of the pointed Gothic arch.

Whether, however, the pointed arch originated in two stones, inclined towards each other, and thus, by a pointed apex, exhibiting a specimen of the lancet arch, like the entrance into the largest pyramid of Djiza,—in

* See the views.

the hemispherical mound, as supposed by Dr. Clarke,—(See his travels, part 2, sect. 2,) in interlaced avenues of trees,—in intersected circular arches,—or in any other simple or combined form, is immaterial to our present purpose: we have only been solicitous to show that the pointed Gothic arch was well known in *Jersey*, at a much earlier period than is generally assigned to the appearance of that style in Europe; and thereby to prove the high antiquity of the *Jersey* chapels.

Page 73, *line* 11.

Note referring to inheritances. A large temporary accession was made to both the external and internal trade of *Jersey*, during the late war; but this arose from adventitious circumstances, and cannot be considered as a regular commerce.

Page 75, *line* 12.

Note referring to England. Levies are however sometimes made, for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses.

Page 92.

Add to the first note, The number of those notes is again increasing, and doubtless will continue to increase, unless checked by stricter regulations. (Nov. 1815.)

Page 103, *line* 7.

Note. After Sunday add, This does not indeed accord with the preceding account of its being consecrated to Ceres.

Page 107, *last line.*

After other add, still, however, politeness will be

found to exist in *Jersey*, as well as elsewhere, and perhaps in as great a degree.

Page 118, *line* 16.

Note referring to contemplation. It is now erecting. (October, 1815.)

Page 127, *line* 9.

Note referring to caught. In ancient times, "the "fish taken by the fishermen of the islands, supplied "the greatest part of the convents and considerable re-"ligious houses along the coast of *Normandy* and *Brit-"tany*. The petty harbour dues then formed one third "of the revenue of the crown."

Berry's History of Guernsey.

Page 137, *line* 11.

Note referring to Cromlech. This does not appear to have been always the case; witness *Stonehenge*, the *Rolle-rich* stones in *Oxfordshire*, a circle near *Biscawwoune* in *Cornwall*; together with circular assemblages of stones in different places in the same county, and in other parts of *England*.

Page 162, *line* 9.

Note referring to inefficient. The charity schools, formerly established at *St. Helier's*, declined, from non-attendance on the part of the subscribers; and should a similar relaxation in active personal exertions take place, it must produce the same paralyzing effect on the present highly laudable though incomplete institution.

Page 166.

Note referring to the end of the second paragraph.

Coins have been found in *Jersey*, of almost all the Roman emperors, from Julius to Constantine, and even a few of the lower empire, down to Theodosius. Several very ancient Roman Consular coins have also been obtained; such as the Denarius, As, Quadrans, Sextans, &c: of the Imperial description, those most frequently discovered are of Claudius, Trajan, and Gordian.

Page 189, *line* 4.

Note referring to inhabitants. It must not however be concealed, that though the major part of the islanders remained firm in their attachment to the royal family, some did not: this is evident from a proclamation, issued by the king, in the year 1643, offering, with a few exceptions, a general pardon to the inhabitants.

Page 215, *line* 11.

After "lead them" add as a note. On Saturday evening, March 23, 1816, the following melancholy accident happened. The *Balance*, a French transport, bound from *Havre de Grace* to the port of *St. Malo*, struck on a part of *Les Dirouilles*, and soon filled. In the course of the night, the flood tide rose ten feet above the deck of the vessel. There were on board about 110 persons, men, women, and children, the far greater number being passengers, who were to have proceeded from *St. Malo*, to the islands of *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon*, near *Newfoundland*. Of those unfortunate people, nearly 40 perished before assistance could be procured; though, when the sad event was known, several boats went off to their relief. The survivors were lodged in *Rosel* barracks, and in the neighbouring houses, and the most humane and assiduous attentions

exerted, as well by the inhabitants of the vicinity, as by a detachment of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, stationed at the barracks, the latter of whom gave up their messes, clothes, and beds, to the suffering strangers.

The most prompt and effectual measures were adopted by Sir Hilgrove Turner, the Lieutenant Governor, for victualling them, and they received contributions of clothes and money from various parts of the island. They left *Jersey*, deeply affected with the benevolence they had experienced; and the *Sous-Refet* of *St. Malo* wrote a letter of thanks to the Lieutenant Governor; at the same time requesting him to express the same grateful sentiments to the inhabitants.

Deplorable as the event undoubtedly was, it served to characterize the sympathy of the islanders, while the French magistrate's grateful acknowledgements were highly honourable to that nation.

If such mutual cordiality on all occasions subsisted between neighbouring states, this earth, notwithstanding all its physical calamities, would become a terrestrial paradise, instead of being, as it now is, an immense slaughter house, wherein rational and accountable beings are accustomed to destroy one another: often, as a late historian* expressed himself, "to satisfy the empty "ambition of the weakest, or the worst of mankind"!!!

Page 217, *line* 18.

Note referring to parish. The last-mentioned range of barracks, having been built with a view of forming a point of concentration for troops of the line, several temporary edifices, formerly occupied by the military, have just been demolished. (June, 1815.

* Goldsmith.

Since this work has been in the press, the author has been favoured with the following extracts from the M. S. in the British Museum, already noticed.

" It" *(Jersey)* " lay heretofore about a hundred years " since almost open, with fewe inclosures in it, and very " fewe orchards. The ordinary drink of those times " being not as at pnt* cydar, but a kind of meade made " of hony as ye principall ingredient of two sorts; the " one called *vittoe*, soe strong that it made men drunk, " as cydar doth now, from whence there is still a proverb " used among the people *Vous estes envittoé* for one who " knows not what he doth, ye other sort was called bos- " chet."

The M. S. speaks of " that kind of sheep whereof the " females had most times foure hornes, and the rams oft " times six, that is three of each side whereof two made " a circle towards the nose, two others another circle " backwards towards the ears, and two stood upright be- " tweene them, which kind was of small size and is all- " most abolished by the substitution of a larger kind " like those in Salisbury plaine."

Speaking of fish, the M. S. says, " You may guess at " the q^ty that is or may be taken by what happened " when Otto de Grandison was governor of these isles " he forced an impost only upon the congers that were " salted for transportation & ye s^d impost amount^d to " 400 *livres Tournois* in 1 year for both islands, and yet " it was but one *denier* per conger above 10^lb weight."

The *Poquelayes* are, in the M. S., called *Roquelayes*, an appellation that bears some affinity to the nature of

* present.

those ancient monuments, which are composed of slabs and fragments of rock, or, as in French, *roque*.

Page 295, *line* 9.

Note referring to fishery. During the last year, more than 200 vessels from England followed this traffic, and a still greater number are expected in the course of the present season. In consequence of so large an increase, it is in contemplation to erect a commodious pier. That protection against storms, which is now called a harbour, scarcely merits the name of a breakwater. Vessels have been wrecked within it. (April 1816.)

TABLE OF MILES;

Giving the true distances from the Royal statue, in *St. Helier's* Square, to different places in the island of *Jersey*, from correct measurements made by authority.

	Miles	Fur.	Yards
To St. Clement's church . .	2	4	66
Grouville barracks by ditto .	4	0	99
Grouville church . . .	2	6	66
Grouville barracks . .	3	3	132
Gorey	4	0	0
Mont-Orgueil castle . .	4	6	33
St. Saviour's church . .	1	2	99
St. Martin's church . .	3	6	66
Rosel barracks . . .	5	6	0
Trinity church . . .	3	6	0
Boulay bay . . .	4	6	0
St. Peter's church . .	4	6	0
St. Ouen's church . .	6	2	0
St. Lawrence's church . .	3	2	0
St. John's church . . .	5	5	66
St. Mary's church . .	5	6	0
St. Brelade's church . .	5	4	0
St. Aubin's pier . . .	3	6	132

Southampton : printed by T. Baker.

ELECTION OF A JUDGE IN JERSEY.

1845 (From the *Jersey Times.*) Guy Fowers

The election of a judge to the seat on the bench of the Royal Court, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Le Maistre, of St. Ouen, took place on Tuesday. Contrary to the expectation of many, the poll at the close of the day showed a majority of 225 in favour of Mr. Arthur, the "Rose" candidate. It had been fully anticipated that Mr. Mallet, the "Laurel" candidate, would have carried the day, if not by a large, at least by a decent majority; and it is said that if the opposite party had adhered to the same rigid principle of honour, in procuring votes, as that which characterized the canvass of the "Laurel" party, such would inevitably have been the case.

For several days preceding the election the greatest interest prevailed with respect to the contest, the approaching struggle involving, besides immediate, prospective results of considerable importance. The number of jurats is 12, and they are elected for life. According to the most ancient authors, the duties of a judge are to enforce on all persons a general obedience to the laws. They possess not only the most complete superior power, but also the widest range of inferior authority. On the death of a jurat the Royal Court issues out an act or writ of election, fixing the day, which in former times was always a Sunday, and appointing one of their own body to collect in every parish the suffrages of the people. This writ, till within the period alluded to, was always delivered to the minister, who, after divine service, read it from the pulpit, and briefly recommended to the people some one, who, for his knowledge and abilities, might be supposed well qualified for the situation. The people gave their votes one by one, as they went out of the church door, and he who had the majority throughout the island was declared duly elected. The profanation of the riots, however, which often occurred at these contested elections, had at length become so serious a grievance that complaints were continually arising. The practice also, in effect, deprived many persons of their vote, through the religious scruples which they happened to entertain, and which prevented them from voting on Sunday. The evil being represented to His Majesty, William IV., in Council, these Sunday elections were finally abolished by an order in Council in 1831, and Tuesday was then substituted; which is now the day on which all elections take place.

From the earliest dawn on Tuesday morning, the whole town seemed to be astir. Banners and flags waved from every window, and here and there on almost every wall were written the words "*Vive* Arthur" or "*Vive* Mallet," according to the political predilections of the writer. Bands of music were heard in every quarter, and the thousands of people who were abroad evinced the general interest entertained. A separate poll was taken in every parish, each being presided over by one of the judges of the Royal Court. The aggregate poll from all the parishes was published as near as possible every two hours. As the day advanced, the result became every hour more and more evident, and the adherents of the "Laurel," and those of the "Rose" parties seemed ready to dispute with their fists the triumph of their respective sentiments. The "Rose" party, the political sentiments of which so far as profession goes may be in some respect compared to those of the Radicals of Great Britain, embrace undoubtedly the larger portion of native inhabitants. They style themselves *amis du peuple*, though the question may be fairly asked, whether their acts are always in strict accordance with this self complacent designation. They profess ardent devotion for the soil which gave them birth, and a strong feeling of veneration for the institutions by which it is governed. They regard Britain in the light of a country continually solicitous to wrest from them that freedom from taxation and other immunities which their ancient loyalty to England first procured, and their continued allegiance served to perpetuate. Pure, therefore, as may be the abstract patriotism of their character, it is not to be denied that the very purity of the sentiment not unfrequently betrays them into acts by no means worthy of what is generally understood by the name of patriotism. Instead of regarding an Englishman in the light of a fellow member with themselves of the same general empire, and as therefore possessing an equal right with themselves to give expres-

sion to whatever opinion he may entertain with respect to the institutions of any portion of Her Majesty's dominions in which he may happen to be resident, the moment such expression is attempted to be given, the unlucky Englishman who does so, and is immediately denounced as an enemy to the island, as entertaining a deep-rooted malice against her institutions. These may be regarded as the general sentiments of the "Rose" party. They are styled "Rose," because from time immemorial such has been the badge worn on gala days in their button holes. They look upon that fair and beautiful flower as the best token of the ardent love which they bear for their rose-clad island, and as peculiarly emblematical of their character as *amis du peuple*. The "Laurel" party in contradistinction to the "Rose," do not style themselves *amis du peuple*, though, upon the principle that real merit is always modest, it is generally believed that if not possessing a purer love for the institutions of their native island, the policy which they pursue is better calculated to save such institutions from ruin. The "Laurel" party is considered to number within its pale, with comparatively few exceptions, all the families of hereditary note connected with the island. They possess all the feelings of individuals cherishing a generous admiration for their local rights and privileges, and a zealous determination to maintain them. But in order to maintain these rights they pursue a course of policy far different from that characteristic of the opposite party. "Our institutions," they say, "are ancient, and we venerate them; the rights which we possess were gained for us by our ancestors, and they are hallowed in our recollection on that account; since the laws which govern us were framed, ages have rolled away; with every successive age, some new change has taken place in our society, and many of those acts which fitted our forefathers are no longer adapted for ourselves; all civilized communities can improve their constitutions without sacrifice to the rights and privileges which these constitutions imply; if our laws are unadapted to the purpose of securing justice to every member of our community, the great empire of which we form a part, will step in and give us laws which will secure that end—that is, if we are not willing to do it for ourselves. We possess a local government, but if our local government does not perform the function with which it is empowered, it is hardly possible that the Imperial Government can long tolerate a further outcry that our Legislature is imbecile and nerveless; we wish to purge our community of the abuses with which it is infected. This object can be achieved without dereliction to our privileges. It is an ignorant as well as an illiberal prejudice to cling to the code of a barbarous age with a tenacity which precludes all hope of improvement." Such are the sentiments of the "Laurel" party; and, when placed in contrast with those of the opposite section, an impartial observer will at once perceive which is the most enlightened. One would imagine that, in a small community, the native population of which scarcely numbers 25,000 souls, and which includes all who take any interest in the political questions of the locality, for the English residents remain for the most part neutral—one would be inclined to imagine that into a small community like this, no such feeling as that of party could intrude. The spirit of faction, however, has long been the bane of all social improvement, and promises to continue so. A "Rose" man, and a "Laurel" man are sworn foes. Is there any social object to be achieved, which promises the most wholesome results to the community; but which requires the united energies of all its members? The question asked by the "Rose" man, is by whom was the subject first proposed? If he discovers that the first benevolent promoter of the scheme was a "Laurel" man, the most hearty opposition must at once be offered. It is never imagined that there are questions on which all men agree, and that the human mind ought always to be open to the reception of truth and virtue. More evil has resulted from this wretched state of things than can well be calculated. The early portion of the present year saw the bench of justice of this island insulted and the constituted authorities laughed to scorn. What provoked such insult we shall not stop to inquire, but surely the whole transaction afforded a salutary lesson to the community. In all communities the law is expected to be strong enough to maintain its own dignity; and it must ever be a source of great lament, to such as are desirous of peace and order, to witness disputes betwixt rulers and their subjects.

The privileges of the Channel Islands are now in a most perilous position. Another year or two will open people's eyes to the folly of the policy recently pursued. By little and little the whole constitution will be sapped; and the folly of adherence to leaders, whose strength consisted in corruption, and who had no reason to hope for success from their abilities will be perceived by the community when too late.

MURDER IN JERSEY.—The town and neighbourhood of Sand-street was, on Friday afternoon, thrown into a great excitement in consequence of a report of a murder having been committed on the person of Mr. Centinier Le Cronier, by a woman of the name of Le Gendre, at a detestable haunt of vice well known under the appellation of "Mulberry Cottage." The occurrence of this melancholy affair, we learn, took place under the following circumstances:—Centinier Le Cronier and police-officer Manuel went to the house, in order to procure some articles of clothing belonging to the abandoned women who had been arrested and lodged in the hospital, for participating in the night's disturbance; and, on presenting themselves at the house, an altercation ensued between the police and Le Gendre's "wife," who denied she had any clothes belonging to the girls, and the police were proceeding to search the premises, when the woman rushed at Centenier Le Cronier with a carving-knife, and plunged it into the right side of his abdomen, at the same time exclaiming, "Take that you ——, that's my security!" The unfortunate man endeavoured to retreat from the house, but his strength failed him, and he had to be assisted by two men to the house of Mr. Binet, a police-officer in Sand-street. Mr. H. Manuel, also a police officer, we understand had a narrow escape of his life by the same wretch and murderous instrument, she having made a stab at him, but which he fortunately avoided by quickly moving aside, and darting from the house to the street. When she found she had failed in her attempt, she threw the knife over a wall into the adjoining premises, where it was found, and given in charge to Mr. Bichard, of Sand-street. Medical assistance was procured, and every thing that was necessary or possible was done; but we regret to say, that the wound inflicted was of so deadly a nature that no medical skill can avail, and Mr. Le Cronier is lying without the slightest hope of recovery. Immediately after the bloody deed was perpetrated, the man Le Gendre escaped from the house, and was pursued by several persons, who succeeded in capturing him near Minden-place, whence he was taken to jail, where the murderess had previously been lodged. It appears the above dreadful act was premeditated by the wretched woman, by the fact of her having had the knife ground in the morning, and saying she would stab the first of the police who would interfere with her—which she did. Since the above was written, it is our painful duty to state that the unfortunate victim, Mr. Le Cronier, is dead. His loss to the community will be severely felt as a zealous officer of police; he was ever on the alert where his duty called him, and foremost in every case of danger that came under his notice. March 1845

A RELIC.—A rather interesting relic was discovered a few days ago upon the shore of St. Brelade's Bay. While Mr. Robertson, a gentleman who resides in that locality, was rambling upon the beach, his eye was attracted by a small dark and rusty-looking object lying amongst the shingle. Lifting it up he found it to be a drinking cup, similar in shape and general appearance to those which are to be seen in the paintings of the old Flemish masters. The date of its manufacture cannot be assigned to a period less remote than 400 years. It has two handles, and is about double the size of a common claret glass.—*Jersey Times.*

Jan 1845

JERSEY JUSTICE is notoriously eccentric, but perhaps even in the judicial records of that remarkable island there is hardly to be found a more singular decision than one given the other day in the "Court of Correctional Police" of St Helier's. A tradesman and a couple of officers were charged with inciting four bull terriers to worry a cat. Four of the neighbours swore to seeing the offence committed. One of them from his window saw the two officers holding each a dog between his knees, and setting it at the cat. "At one time one dog had fastened the cat by the neck, another held the poor animal by one shoulder, another by the body, and a fourth by the leg. They pulled the cat in such a way as to dislocate its limbs. The scene lasted from seven to ten minutes. The last time the dogs were set upon the cat the animal was already dead." The only witness called on the other side was the servant of the tradesman who was one of the accused, and in whose back garden the worrying took place. She said she had seen a strange cat in the kitchen, but knew nothing of what passed in the garden, beyond hearing a great noise there. On the strength of this evidence the magistrate acquitted the prisoners, assuming that they were only exercising a legitimate right in getting rid of what they deemed a nuisance. "There was, apparently," he said, "no intention to cause unnecessary pain in despatching the animal; but if they could have found another mode of despatching it, it would have been better. There were many other means of killing a cat which might be employed." The worthy magistrate also took the opportunity of rebuking the impertinence of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals which recently established itself in Jersey, just as if the authorities of that happy and noble island did not do their duty of their own accord. This rebuke he ingeniously coupled with a fling at the inferiority of the adjacent island:—"I do not consider that such a society is at all necessary in this island, where the prosecutions are carried on by the police and the Crown officers, without the prosecutor being subjected, as in England, to any expenses.